

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
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OFFICIAL ADMIRALTY have given
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Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 18,006. 號六零千八百一第 日二十二月二十年卯乙 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1916. 三拜禮 號六十二月正年五國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

Jan. 26th.—Europe (via Siberia), per a.s.
Suva Maru.
Jan. 27th.—Europe (via Siberia), per a.s.
Kashmir.
TO DEPART
Jan. 26th.—Europe via Siberia, at 9 a.m.,
per a.s. ARKAR LEOON.
Jan. 27th.—Strait, Ceylon, Durban, Cape
Town, Tenerife and London, at
11 a.m., per a.s. SUVA MARU.
Jan. 27th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per a.s. SINGAPORE.
Jan. 28th.—Haiphong, Saigon, Straits,
Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide,
Western Australia, India, Acron,
Egypt and Europe, at 2 p.m.,
per a.s. KASHMIR.
Jan. 29th.—Haiphong, Saigon, Straits,
Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide,
Western Australia, India, Acron,
Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m.,
per a.s. PORTNOR.
Jan. 29th.—Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m.,
per a.s. LUTON.
Jan. 31st.—Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and
Tacoma and United Kingdom
via Canada, at 1 p.m., per a.s.
Mexico Maru.
Feb. 2nd.—Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Moji, Canada, and South America
via Seattle, and United Kingdom
via Canada, at 10 a.m.,
per a.s. SHIRAZ MARU.
Feb. 2nd.—Europe via Siberia, at 10.30
a.m., per a.s. KASHMIR or
JAPAN.
N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914 119

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WEEK DAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 3.00 " " 15 " "
3.00 " " 3.15 " " 10 " "
3.15 " " 3.30 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 3.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
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11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 " " 15 " "
3.00 " " 3.30 " " 10 " "
3.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 4.30 " " 10 " "
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Hongkong 15th June, 1915. 185

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Hongkong, 6th January, 1916. 180

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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914. 172

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Telegraphic address: "COMFORT" 119

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Banner reads Steamers.
P. O. PEUSTEE,
Manager. 121

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THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL
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1st February, 1916. 131

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ON LIKING.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1916.

86-1



NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915

(7)

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HONGKONG

103

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL.
ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution in connection with the Victoria British School took place yesterday when the prizes were distributed by H.E. the Governor, who was accompanied by Lady May and the Misses May, Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education) and Mr. E. Rouse (Inspector of Schools).

The annual report, which was read by Mr. L. Forster, the headmaster, stated, *inter alia*—

The school has been open 104 times in the course of the year. The highest enrolment has been 66, while the average attendance has been 65.

Drawing from an object has replaced the former copying exercise, as it is felt this gives greater scope for intelligence, while the shading and colouring of the drawing has done much to render the work pleasant. Tonic Sol-fa singing has been tried successfully and has been found to give better results than the former initiative exercise. Geography has been taught on more logical lines; the mere memorising of names of places and products giving way to the methods and principles suggested by Herberston. A slight attempt to vivify the history has been made in the middle school, where the children have been encouraged to assume the characters of the story or incident under consideration.

As to health, Dr. McKenny has medically examined the school four times in the course of the year, and reported on the health of the children. He has made recommendations chiefly with regard to teeth. In the last term of the school year 12 pupils lost a total of 230 school days through fever, and in consequence, their work and studies suffered.

The whole school was examined at Christmas and at Christmas, while monthly tests have been instituted to check the periodic progress of the pupils and develop a keener interest in work. Mr. Ralph's report on the midsummer examination might be summed up in the word "poor." Classes I. and II. are now examined by the Hongkong University. This University Examination takes the place of the school examination and is therefore compulsory. Under this scheme four pupils were entered. A. D. Silas, sat the matriculation examination and passed. He has the honour of being the first candidate from this school to matriculate in Hongkong University, and, in fact, the first student to pass any matriculation from this school. Harry Young sat the senior local examination, taking the same papers as Silas, and passed. Mabel Musso and J. Gourd sat for the junior local examination and also passed. Of the eligible candidates for the Lugard Scholarship, R. O. Gegg proved himself the best, and the prize, therefore, goes to him. In the school examination the following are the results:

	No. Exd.	No. Pass.
Upper school Girls..	23	12
Upper school Boys..	23	12
Middle school	20	15
Lower school	16	11

The papers of the Christmas Examination show that general progress has been made, though one or two subjects call for comment. In mathematics generally there is found a lack of initiative and self-reliance in tackling problems that are not stereotyped. This mental inertia may be partly due to climate and partly to the unpractical life of the pupil. Unlike the child at home he performs none of the actual operations of buying or selling things bought and paid for. He rarely deals with the real weights and measures; his books are based on a currency with which he has no practical acquaintance; and the theory of the local currency does not correspond with its practice.

The results of the French Examination tend to confirm one's opinion that the Britisher is not endowed with the gift of speaking divers tongues—a defect which has probably much to do with the spread of his own. The spelling in the middle school is weak. Strict attention, however, is now being paid to these subjects, and it is hoped that future examinations will reveal an improvement.

With regard to athletics, we have our playing field in daily use for football. We have played 7 matches and won 3. Four boys, A. D. Silas, H. Young, J. Gourd and J. Lyon, were entered for the Queen's College team race, but were defeated, though they swam very well indeed. The Cadet Corps numbers 16, and is under the command of Lieut. C. Smith, who holds parades in the playing field once a week. The whole corps was under canvas for ten days in January, and did some very useful work in spite of the bad weather. The upper girls now form part of a corps of Girl Scouts, and parade for drill and instruction once a week under Miss Day.

Such are the various activities of the school, which enters fully for the character, intellect, and health of the child. But these efforts may be thwarted unless there is a hearty co-operation between the parent, pupil and teacher—the three factors in education. The aim of the school is to fit the pupil for spheres where his faults and defects will not be looked upon so indulgently as at home. It is for this reason that blame looms more conspicuously in school than praise, and that a ready obedience is required to rules and regulations.

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Tell him about LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM, a modern emancipator from the aches and pains of the human body. No mere relief, but permanent freedom from the tortures and deformities of rheumatism. The cure has been achieved not once, not a few times, but thousands of times. Effectual in the most hopeless cases.

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88-9

SUZ CANAL TO BE AVOIDED.
DECISION OF DUTCH SHIPPING COMPANIES

The Nederland and Rotterdam Lloyd Steamship Companies have decided to forward the mails to the Dutch East Indies provisionally via the Cape, beginning on January 1st. The reason assigned is the uncertainty of coaling arrangements. Freight steamers of both companies will continue to use the Suez Canal route as far as possible.

London coal contractors—says *The Times*—do not quite appreciate the official reason given for the decision to divert the Dutch liners from the Suez to the Cape route—namely "the increasing uncertainty of being able to obtain the necessary coals at the appointed stations." They say that though prices are high there is plenty of coal to be had at Port Said and the Mediterranean stations. The price next month at Port Said will be 35s. or 36s. per ton, as compared with 25s. or 26s. before the war, but owing to the withdrawal for Government purposes of many vessels which used the Suez route in normal times and the absence of German traffic, the reserves are now very large. Further, the Dutch liners are accustomed to bunker at Sabang with Sumatra and Indian coals, and only require to take comparatively small amounts at Port Said or the Mediterranean ports. In any case, the saving on coals by using the Cape route (bunkers are comparatively cheap at Natal), would not go far to meet the cost of maintaining the liners at sea for an additional 12 or 14 days.

There is an inclination to think that the decision may not be unconnected with the German submarine attacks in the Mediterranean. Neutral steamers have been attacked as well as British, and it is thought that the directors may prefer not to expose their passengers and property to "mistakes" on the part of German and Austrian submarines. The slaughter of non-combatants in the *Ancona* was a reminder of what is still to be expected from these pests.

The withdrawal of the Dutch liners from the route will mean a considerable falling off in the Suez Canal receipts. In 1914 vessels of Dutch nationality had third place both as regards numbers and tonnage. Great Britain was first with 3,078 vessels of 12,910,278 tons. Germany came second with 461 vessels of 2,118,946 tons, and Holland came next with 347 vessels of 1,389,390 tons.

SHIPPING NOTES.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET BUYS PRIZE SHIP.

The North German Lloyd's str. *Schlesien*, 9,000 tons d.w., built in 1907, which was captured in the early part of the war, was bought at auction in January last by the Maritime S.S. Limited, for £23,000, which at that time was considered to be a very high price for the vessel, restricted as she was to certain trades, owing to the peculiarity of her arrangements. She has just been sold to the Russian Volunteer Fleet Association for over £100,000, says the *Nagasaki Press*. The Russian Volunteer Fleet Association has also bought the *Albatross* *Parley*, which was recently reported sold for £25,000.

Class VIII.—Chas. McArthur (general progress), George Bond (class prize), Neil Drummond (general progress).

Addressing those present after the distribution ceremony, His Excellency remarked that the last time he was there he congratulated the parents on the excellent display of the children. He thought he said that they were all a clean and good-looking lot. (Laughter.) Well, he had again to congratulate the parents, and from what he saw the looks of the children had, if anything, improved. The boys looked much better in khaki than they did in their civilian clothes. And when he saw the girls in khaki, he felt in love with them altogether. (Laughter.) The children had just been singing a very nice song about Drake, and this seemed to have impressed them so much that all of them forgot to clap. (Laughter.) He would like them to remember that Drake was one of those Empire-builders to whom they owed a very great deal, and if it had not been for him, perhaps, we should not have been attacked now, because he and the other rovers gave us so much territory that it excited the envy of our neighbours, and, as he had always predicted, the day had come when we had to fight for our own. Well, he hoped that the younger generation would take note of it and remember that they might some day have to renew their fight. They could not own a big Empire without exciting envy and inviting attack. "I was one of those," proceeded the Governor, "who for many years advocated some form of National Service. I told people that, and I used to be called a fool for my pains; and now I am called a pro-German. (Laughter.) It is rather amusing." Referring to the report of the school year, the Governor said that from what he saw the headmaster was rather hard when he used the word "poor." He was of opinion that the work of the school could be summed up in the word "satisfactory." He urged the parents to co-operate with the school in a medical direction, and in this connection nothing was more important than the care of the teeth. Too great care could not be given to the teeth of the children. He spoke from experience. He congratulated the school upon its successes in the matriculation examinations, and concluded by remarking that the Government were taking in hand a big drainage scheme in the Sookumpo valley, as a result of which that school would greatly benefit. They hoped to be able to lay out a very fine park, like Happy Valley, which would be at the disposal of the school for recreative purposes. (Applause.)

Little "Dot" Gourd then presented Lady May with a beautiful bouquet, and the proceedings closed with a recital of a portion of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" by some of the students in costume. Heartily cheers were also given for the King and His Excellency.

FREIGHT MARKET

Messrs. Snowman & Co., of Hongkong, in their freight circular dated 22nd January, state:—

Since issue of last circular, dated 8th inst., a fairly lucrative chartering business has once more come to pass both tripwise and on time-charter. Considering the time of the season this is quite exceptional and is solely attributable to the scarcity of prompt tonnage, and rates, firm as they are already, will no doubt show a sharp advance immediately after Chinese New Year, which falls due on the 3rd prox.

The closing of the Northern ports seems to have had little effect upon the market up North so far, and rates remain firm.

SAIGON/HONGKONG.—Business from Saigon to this port has again been transacted on a small scale, at 37/38 cents—against 35 cents a fortnight ago—rates which, however, do not compare favourably with those paid in other directions. A somewhat sluggish local rice market is answerable for the stagnation in this branch; but with the season further advancing and grain in Saigon arriving in larger quantities, chartering on a much larger scale is expected shortly for loading immediately after the holidays.

In the event of any strong demand springing up it will, however, be next to impossible to meet it, owing to the abnormal scarcity of tonnage, and rates are sure to soar considerably.

Quotation stands for January/February shipment at \$4.92 per picul (c.b.) Saigon.

SAIGON/PHILIPPINES.—The rates offered by charterers were not tempting enough for local owners and demand was filled by Philippine owned vessels at 38/40 cents (Pesos) for prompt loading.

SAIGON/JAVA.—Enquiries after tonnage for second half February loading, with the proviso that the export prohibition is raised before the 10th February next, seem not to have led to any actual chartering so far.

BANGKOK/HONGKONG.—As anticipated, there has been a better demand lately and the rate has in consequence risen from 50/43 cents to 60/53 cents per picul. Rates in this direction will undoubtedly also considerably stiffen with the season advancing.

DALNY/CANTON.—A couple of fixtures are reported on basis of last rate—50 cents per picul—for usual part cargo.

Coal freights from Japan remain firm at last quotation.

FIXTURES REPORTED.—Moshi/Hongkong Yen 3.25, Wakamatsu/Hongkong Yen 3.25/3.50, Haiphong/Hongkong option Canton \$4.50/5.00, Hongkong/Hongkong parts cargo Swatow, P. T. and Hongkong to Canton \$5.10 per ton.

SAIL TONNAGE IN PORT.—None.

INDIA.—Bombay has improved to 31/3, and Madras and Calcutta are anxious charterers.

NORTH PACIFIC.—Although merchants are still open for tonnage and are quoting 137/6 to 140/-, there has been no business reported during the week. Sail tonnage has also been asked for from San Francisco to U.K. at 107/6 to 110/- for a barley cargo with d.w. guaranteed. In addition to the grain orders, as above mentioned, there are enquiries on the market for lumber for South Africa, Australia and U.K., but owing to the scarcity of tonnage there is no business being done.

TIME CHARTERS.—Rates for this description of chartering are increasing owing to the difficulty in securing suitable tonnage, and also the fact that the Government requisitions are beginning to be felt on the market. For one Far Eastern round with delivery and redelivery U.K. 23/- has again been paid for a large steamer, and this figure is again offering, while 22/- can be easily obtained for 12 months' time charter Transatlantic trading, but possibly over this will have to be paid before tonnage is secured. Regarding future business, it is difficult to quote rates with any amount of accuracy, as above mentioned, there are enquiries on the market for special requirements, when they are pretty well compelled to pay any figure, within reason, owners like to ask.

Messrs. Snowman & Co.'s latest advice received from London dated 10th December, 1915, are as follows:—

We confirm our last week's freight report. Rates have since further increased, but business is becoming almost impossible to effect owing to the increasing scarcity of tonnage, and there are no prospects of any relief in sight.

EASTERN TRADE.—Still higher rates have been paid, but it is difficult to tell how much the markets will pay, as there is no tonnage to test same with.

FAR EAST.—Beans, although offering 110/- for December, cannot secure tonnage, but we have closed an old unclassified Japanese steamer from Shanghai to Marseilles at a lump-sum equivalent of 122/6 less commissions. Although, as before mentioned, there are a good number of steamers heading out to Vladivostok from the States, owing to the fear of requisitioning, time-chartered owners of these steamers have arranged for the majority of them to proceed to Australia to load grain under the Government at 95/-.

PHILIPPINES.—There are no fixtures to report from here, other markets being much more tempting to owners.

JAVA.—There are still no fixtures to advise, charterers being unable to pay equivalent rates to those conceded by rice charterers.

BROK.—This market is still firmer and 120/- has now been paid from Burmah to London and/or London for February, and Kolschling is prepared to even pay more than this. Saigon has also increased their rate to 115/- without securing tonnage.

UNITED STATES EXPORTERS AND THE FAR EAST.

Messrs. Keegan & Rosencrantz, New York exporters, have been appointed managers in the Far East of Messrs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, and will handle English manufactures as well as American in all the Far Eastern markets. They propose to open branches for Gaston, Williams & Wigmore in all the important trading centres of China.

LANDSLIDE NEAR NAGASAKI.

A landslide occurred near the railway track in the vicinity of Isahaya, Nagasaki-ken, on Tuesday afternoon, says the *Nagasaki Press* of the 14th instant. With the assistance of villagers the railway authorities quickly cleared away the fallen earth and ascertained that the railway was not imperilled.

Villagers declare that previous to the landslide they saw smoke issue from the earth, but railway experts say they must have been mistaken as there is no evidence of volcanic activity. The experts attribute the fall to rocks being loosened by passing trains.

The officials of the local observatory state that no disturbance has been recorded on the seismograph and there is no reason to believe that any seismic or volcanic disturbance has taken place. The place where the landslide occurred is near Ihino-dake, a hill which was declared to be the place of origin of the numerous seismic shocks experienced in that part of the prefecture last year.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—The undermentioned have joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and are posted as follows:—
No. 1958, Sapper W. H. Whitley to Engineer Company.
No. 1959 Gunner A. N. Bootes to No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

LEAVE.

2.—Sapper J. E. Anderson is granted leave of absence from 24th January, 1916, to 20th February, 1916.
Lance-Corpl. C. Edgemore is granted leave of absence from 30th January, 1916, to 10th February, 1916.
Pte. F. A. Britton is granted leave of absence from 1st February, 1916, to 21st February, 1916.
Pte. E. W. L. Martin is granted leave of absence from 1st February, 1916, to 21st February, 1916.
Sapper A. Coelho is granted leave of absence from 30th January, 1916, to 8th February, 1916.

MURKETT.

3.—Musketry, Trained Men's Course, Part II. (Standard Test) will be carried out at King's Park Range as follows:—
Saturday, 20th inst., 2.30 p.m., Scouts Company.
Officer on duty at firing point: Capt. Stewart.
Officer on duty in butts: Lieut. Preston.
Sunday, 21st inst., 9.30 a.m., Scouts Company.
Officer on duty at firing point: Lieut. Murphy.

Officer on duty in butts: Lieut. Rees. Corpl. Grimes, R.E., will attend. N.C.O. of the Scouts Co. will assist him. Uniform (drill order) to be worn. The Officer in charge of the firing point will check the ammunition both before and after firing each day. Only N.C.O.s and men who have fired Part I, Trained Men's Course, this season may fire Part II.

PARADES.

4.—Parades for to-day, 26th inst.
7.00 a.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section Order dated 8th December, 1915—Squadron practice at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co.—Musketry and Rifle exercises at Tai Kok Dockeyard under Sergt. Everest.
5.15 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co.—Drill at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m. Civil Service Co.—Drill at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m. Signalling Section—Squad drill at Headquarters.
5.30 p.m. No. 2 Section Scouts Co. (all members)—Machine-gun instruction at Headquarters.
Remainder, nil.

DETAILS.

5.—On duty to-night: Civil Service Co. On duty to-morrow: No. 1 Section Artillery Battery.
Next for duty: H.K.V.R.
Orderly Officer: Lieut. Weall.
G. E. SZWARZ, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

NOTICE.

UNITED SERVICES HOCKEY LEAGUE.
The following will represent the H.K.V.C. against the 4th E.S.L.I. in a league match to-day at 4.30 p.m. on the Happy Valley Hockey Ground:—Lance-Corpls. Edmonds and Virensch, Ptes. Sara, Redmond, Balmer, Johnson, Miskin, Brayshaw, Evans, Sim, Dyer Ball, and Brand.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., R.E.V.

PARADES.

Parades for to-day, 26th instant, at 5.15 p.m.:—
"A" Co. on the Cricket Ground. Dress: Drill order.
Recruits on the Cricket Ground. Dress: Drill order.
"D" Co. at Volunteer Headquarters. Dress: Drill order.
Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters. Uniform to be worn.

DETAILS.

Orderly Officer from the morning of the 28th to the morning of February 4th: Lieut. C. H. Blason.
G. E. H. BROWNE, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

NOTICE.

Before the parade of "B" Co. on Friday, 28th inst., it is proposed to have the Company photographed at 4.45 p.m. It is particularly requested that all members will attend at that time.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 24th January is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 3 weeks
This year	811.40	2,415
Last year	1,140	2,447
Increase	1,359	4,268
Decrease		

NEW YAUMATI DISPENSARY. OPENED BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

FRUITS OF CHINESE CO-OPERATION.

His Excellency the Governor opened the handsome Little Harbour and Yaumati Dispensary, of the Chinese Public Dispensaries, at Yaumati yesterday in the presence of a number of Chinese. This is the eighth dispensary of its kind which has been erected as the result of voluntary subscriptions on the part of the Chinese community, and is really an amalgamation with the old floating dispensary at Causeway Bay. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Lady May, was met at the Yaumati pier by the members of the local committee, and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the initiator of the dispensary scheme. Those present at the ceremony included the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary), Mr. R. E. Lindwell (from the Chinese Secretariat), Mr. Ponsbury (Private Secretary to the Governor), the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Mr. Li Yau Chuen, (Chairman of the local Committee), the members of the Committee, and many other Chinese guests.

The Governor was welcomed by Mr. Li Yau Chuen, who spoke in Chinese, and afterwards the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak interpreted the welcome on behalf of the Committee. He thanked His Excellency and the many visitors for being present that day, and went on to remark that it was over ten years since the Yaumati dispensary was founded, since when it had done very good work. The number of people, both ashore and afloat, to whom the dispensary had given a helping hand being by no means small, going into details. The Governor had been very good in granting them the site for building the dispensary, thus enabling the Yaumati dispensary to be amalgamated with the harbour dispensary. As distinct from the opening of a business concern, he could not really express the hope that the dispensary would have a busy time. He hoped that its work would not amount to too much, and that its staff would not be fully occupied. It was charity to administer to the wants of the sick, but it was also charity not to have any sick to whom to administer, and he thought that that would be more gratifying and more satisfactory to the Committee, as well as to the Government. He hoped that that wish would be realized. It was due to the prevalence of sickness that the dispensary was founded, so it might be that it would be due to the presence of the dispensary that sickness would disappear altogether. In conclusion, the speaker said that the Committee felt sure that under His Excellency's guiding star the stress of sickness would vanish, and the dispensary would be made much use of. As the result of the erection of the dispensary a great inconvenience would be removed, and if the wish he had given expression to materialised the Chinese residing in that Colony would for ever live in boundless gratitude and happiness. He then asked His Excellency to declare the building open.

Previous to opening the building His Excellency reminded those present of the origin of the dispensary and of the other dispensaries in the Colony. When the Colony was sore stricken with plague the Government determined to seek the co-operation of the Chinese people in combating the scourge, and the first thing to do was to get the population to disclose their cases and have them removed to hospital, and thus limit the sources of infection. The dispensaries were begun, first of all in Victoria, and they gradually spread outwards. They were in charge of a Chinese doctor trained in Western medical science, and he had sole charge of the work according to the best methods. In 1914 the Chinese dispensaries in the Colony dealt with 86,000 cases, and the expenditure involved in the maintenance of the dispensaries amounted to \$39,000. The whole of that sum was raised by voluntary contributions among the Chinese community, and that, he thought, was a very splendid record. The co-operation on the part of the Chinese community had been of immense assistance to the Government in ridding the Colony of the periodical visitations of plague, small-pox, and other infectious diseases. (Applause.) The Governor stated that the new building had cost \$8,600, which had been entirely defrayed by contributions among the Chinese community, and certain of his friends who gave sums of \$50 each towards the erection of the building. Thus again they found that by the co-operation of their Chinese friends the Colony had benefited by that building without any expense at all to the Government, and as head of the Government he sincerely thanked the public-spirited men of Yaumati and their friends for their splendid gift to the Colony. With regard to the remark of the Chairman of the Committee in invoking the direction of his guiding star, all he could say was that he, during the past forty-five years or more, had never been sick in bed for a day, and he hoped that his little star would bring the same good health to everybody. (Applause.)

His Excellency then opened the building, and was afterwards entertained to tea by the Committee in a room of the new dispensary.

The names of the Chinese Public Dispensaries Committee are as follows:—Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Messrs. Chan Kai Ming, Ng Hon Tak, Ho Tai Sang, Li Yau Tsun, Chau Siu Ki, Li Po Kwan, Li Sui Kam, S. W. Tso, Mok Man Cheung, Ho Ngok Lam, Chan Cheuk Hing, U Chu Wan, Kwok Lu Wan, Chau Chi Hing, Toi Po Shin, and Chan Pak Ping.

The special donations towards the cost of the new dispensary were:—\$300 each from Messrs. Lau Chu Pak, Ho Fook, Ho Tai Sang, Chan Kai Ming, Chan Cheuk Hing, Li Yau Tsun, and one other, with a further donation of \$500 from the funds of the Tin Hau Temple, Yaumati.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL. ANNUAL MEETING OF SEATHELDERS, ERS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

The annual meeting of seatholders and subscribers to St. John's Cathedral was held in the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, last evening. The Lord Bishop of Victoria presided, and there were also present:—Hon. Mr. C. Severn, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Messrs. W. L. Pattenden (Hon. Secretary), F. B. L. Bowley (Hon. Treasurer), J. J. Stodart Kennedy, N. J. Stabb, and the Senior Chaplain, Rev. H. V. Copley. Messrs. J. M. Beck, G. Piercy, Rev. H. G. H. Griffiths, H. Sykes, and Denman Fuller.

The financial statement showed that the General Fund possessed a balance at Current Account at the end of December of \$17,42. The total expenditure (including \$2,671.80 special collections) amounted to \$14,609.70, and the total income (excluding special collections) \$11,471.07. The collections for Church expenses totalled \$4,218.73; subscriptions and donations realised \$2,495.79; and rent of sittings \$3,154; the Government Contributions for services at Hospitals and the Military \$1,200, and the Military \$1,200. The chief items in the special collections were \$339.05 for the Belgian Refugees and \$500.04 for the Prince of Wales' Fund. The Cathedral Organ Fund had a credit balance of \$44.97. The collections at organ recitals totalled \$252.91. Repairs to the organ cost \$800. The Choir Fund, which commenced 1915 with a credit balance of \$161.33, ended with a debit balance of \$22.14. The endowment now consists of 16 Central Estates 6 per cent. debentures of \$1,000 each. The Assistant Chaplain Fund possesses a balance at Current Account of \$1,233.10. The total expenses amount to \$3,718.77.

The Hon. Treasurer said:—In putting forward the Cathedral Accounts for last year I wish to draw your attention to two years' work. First with regard to the general account the new rents and donations show an increase of about \$1,100 over 1914, but are only equal to 1913 and considerably less than in earlier years. The offerings for Church Expenses show a falling off of \$600, but on the other hand the Special Collections for national and charitable funds show an increase of \$800 when compared with last year. The ordinary expenses of 1915 were comparatively light, as there was no passage money to pay and practically nothing was spent on repairs, and yet our expenses exceeded our income by about \$465, and the balance carried forward is reduced by that amount. We have been extremely fortunate in the matter of repairs for the last four years, but we are now faced with an expenditure of some \$1,300 on repairs which our honorary architect, Mr. Leask, advises are necessary to prevent further decay of the building. The present generation is indebted to the benevolence of former generations in providing and maintaining our fine Cathedral, and it is incumbent on the present generation to see that the building is not allowed to deteriorate. This is a duty which falls upon every member of the Church of England in the Colony—to maintain the Mother Church of the Colony, which is his parish whilst he lives here. And I appeal specially to those Members of the Church of England who attend the service on rare occasions only, but who would no doubt feel aggrieved if the Church was not available at the great Festivals, or for Weddings and Christenings, or if there were no Chaplain to conduct funerals. In addition to the ordinary subscriptions which are necessary for ordinary expenses, I shall be glad to receive special donations towards the repairs. Mrs. Anstruther and Hon. Mr. Claud Severn have most kindly started this fund with \$50 each, and if twenty more parishioners would do the same the amount required would soon be realised. Looking at it is now invested at 8 per cent, and the annual income of \$400 is given in aid of the Assistant Chaplain Fund. With regard to the Organ, the Rebuilding Fund, for which Mr. Denman Fuller has raised over \$5,000 since November 1909, is now practically exhausted. In 1909/10 the Organ was rebuilt and the greater part of the instrument (which is a very valuable one) is now in excellent condition. The bellows were renewed last year under the supervision of Mr. Fuller, and it was hoped that no further expenditure would be required for some time. During the abnormally dry weather at the beginning of December, however, serious defects were discovered in the soundboards, the glue having perished owing to the extremes of this climate, which is most trying to woodwork of all descriptions. These are the original soundboards and the material is excellent, but it will be necessary to take down the greater portion of the Organ in order to rebuild them, and it is suggested that we should take advantage of the proposed visit of an organ builder of great experience, who is supplying a new organ to the Union Church. If his assistance can be obtained it is thought that a sum of about \$3,000 will be required to reconstruct the soundboards on lines more suitable to the climate. If the incoming Church Body approves of this proposal it will be necessary to make a special appeal for the purpose later on.

Mr. Beck moved the adoption of the accounts, and Mr. Piercy seconded. The Hon. Mr. Severn, dealing with the Assistant Chaplain Fund, said that the balance at the end of 1915 was rather less than that at the end of 1914, but the monthly subscriptions which were being raised fell short by nearly \$100 monthly of what they felt they ought to get to be in a perfectly safe position, looking to the future. This was due to a good many subscribers having left the Colony and to one or two having ceased their subscriptions. The maintenance of this Fund was undertaken by the local branch of the C.E.M.S., and he proposed to bring that matter up at the next meeting, of that body in order that every member might do his best to get new subscribers. He also appealed to any present who were not subscribers to this Fund to contribute a small monthly donation.

The Hon. Mr. Severn, dealing with the Choir Fund, Mr. DENMAN FULLER (organist of the Cathedral) said the arrangement as he always understood it was that the annual income of the Choir Fund should be \$500. They were to get all the collections at each service on the Sunday, and the Church Body made up the rest. No allowance was made during the year for the Choir Fund, and the Fund was kept going on the savings effected in previous years when he undertook the working and running of that Fund.

The Bishop said he did not think that \$500 was at all an exorbitant sum, and he hoped the Church Body would seriously consider how they could keep up the Choir Fund during the ensuing year. The Hon. Treasurer said he was rather afraid they economised at the expense of the Choir Fund. He hoped that would not be done again. He agreed that the Choir had been practically maintained out of the balance.

The accounts were approved. On the motion of Mr. Piercy, seconded by Mr. SYKES, the Church Body were re-elected in bloc. Mr. H. C. Sandford was re-elected Hon. Auditor.

The Rev. Copley MOYIE thanked the Bishop and clergy for assistance at services; the members of the Church Body (who meetings had always been most unanimous), the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Pattenden), whose work had been very strenuous indeed; Mr. A. R. Linton (the former Hon. Treasurer) and his successor, Mr. Bowley, (Hon. Secretary of the Choir), A. Bidden (Hon. Secretary of the Choir), Mrs. Wakeman (in charge of the decorative arrangements), Mrs. H. E. Pollock (Hon. Secretary of the Flower Fund), and Mrs. Goldsmith (for her work in connection with Church Notes). He said they would welcome the services of gentlemen as sidemen, as the number had been considerably depleted.

COMPANY REPORTS.

HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.

The second report of the Board of Directors which will be submitted to the ordinary meeting of shareholders on the 1st prox. states that the Net Profits for the year ending 31st December, 1915, including \$2,247.07 brought forward from last account, amount to \$52,425, after paying all charges.

It is now proposed to pay a Dividend of \$7 per share, absorbing \$70,000.00, and after writing off Directors' and Auditors' Fees there remains a balance of \$3,500 to be carried to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

Hon. Mr. David Landale retires by rotation and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

The twenty-seventh report of the Directors, which will be presented to the ordinary meeting of shareholders on the 1st prox., states that the Net Profits for the year ended 31st December, 1915, including \$70,349.01 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, amount to \$419,660.12. From this amount an Interim Dividend of \$3.50 per share has already been paid.

It is now proposed to pay a Final Dividend of \$3.50 per share, and, after writing off Directors' and Auditors' Fees, there remains a balance of \$34,160.12 to be carried to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

Mr. G. W. Barton having resigned, Mr. H. P. White was invited to rejoin the Board in his place, and this appointment now requires confirmation. Mr. H. P. White and Sir Robert Ho Tung now retire by rotation, and offer themselves for re-election.

WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

The General Agents, in their twenty-seventh report to the ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held on the 1st prox., state that the Net Profits for the year ending 31st December, 1915, including the amount brought forward from the previous year, amount to \$55,393.61. From this amount an Interim Dividend of \$2 per share has already been paid, and after writing off Directors' and Auditors' Fees, it is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$2.25 per share, making a total dividend for the twelve months of \$4.25 per share, and to carry forward the balance, \$1,723.81, to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD.

THE FORTHCOMING DIVIDEND.

Subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., will recommend the transfer to Profit and Loss Accounts of \$59,000 from Equalization of Dividend Fund, and \$47,428.90 from Investment Fluctuation Account, and pay a dividend of \$1 per share for 1915, carrying forward a balance of \$2,378.43 to new account.

INTOXICATING MINCE PIES.

The Prohibition Law in Colorado, according to a message from Denver to the New York World, was interpreted from its various angles by Governor Carlson and Attorney-General Farney at a conference with representatives of the wholesale and retail liquor traders. The "dry" law forbids the manufacture for sale of mince-pies, plum-pudding, brandied peaches, Italian macaroons, and other desserts in which intoxicating liquors may be an ingredient. The question whether there can be such a thing as an "intoxicating food" was not definitely determined, but the ban was placed on the sale of liquor in any form for use in foods.

In regard to the debit balance of the Choir Fund, Mr. DENMAN FULLER (organist of the Cathedral) said the arrangement as he always understood it was that the annual income of the Choir Fund should be \$500. They were to get all the collections at each service on the Sunday, and the Church Body made up the rest. No allowance was made during the year for the Choir Fund, and the Fund was kept going on the savings effected in previous years when he undertook the working and running of that Fund.

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POLITICS IN SOUTH CHINA.

REVEALED IN CASE AT MAGISTRACY.

The hearing of the case against six well-to-do Chinese of being members of an Alleged Unregistered Club, the "Yee Wau," conducted at 24, Connaught Road West, was resumed before Mr. J. R. Wood on Monday.

Mr. G. N. Orme, of the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted, and Messrs. J. H. Gardiner, Keng Sing, and A. M. Preston defended.

The names of the defendants are:—Lam Man Pui, 68, Des Vaux Road Central; Chui Ping Nam, 30, Connaught Road Central; Ip Wong Cho, Connaught Road West; Chiu Yan Po, 19, Peel Street; Wong Nai Cheun, 24, Connaught Road; and Lau Tin Suk, 33, Sai King Road.

The first defendant denied that he was a member of the Club.

Mr. Orme:—What club do you belong to? you have not to go home every night? do not belong to any club.

Where do you go when you have finished business?—My business occupies all my time.

Have you anything to do with politics?—No.

It does not matter whether there is a Republic or Monarchy in China—I don't care so much about that; it is no business of mine.

Questioned further, witness declared that he spent all his time looking after his business. He was at the premises 24, Connaught Road looking for a friend. He (witness) was an American merchant.

Mr. Orme:—And your friends in America are not interested in politics in South China?—I have no power to interfere with their politics.

Ip Wong Cho declared that he visited the premises on Dec. 3 and 4th.

Mr. Orme:—That was the first time during that epoch-making period that you went there to play "sparrow" with a friend?—Defendant replied in the affirmative.

Chui Ping Nam swore he was in the house visiting friends when the police came. He had had money transactions with Mr. Chiu Yan Po over domestic affairs.

Mr. Orme:—You never thought your money could be used for political purposes?—The transactions were on a small scale; we each borrowed money from each other.

And who has won?—He borrowed from me twice. (Laughter.)

And you think you will get your money?—I must wait until I see him.

Mr. Orme:—If you ask me, I think he has played you false. You do not know what you are doing. You are doing on behalf of the nation?—No.

American Chinese take no interest in the struggle of China for reform?—observed Mr. Orme, ironically.

The hearing was again adjourned.

A COLOSSAL ENTERPRISE.

GREAT EFFORT BY BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

To erect an exhibition building which costs \$200,000, and which covers an area of 610,000 square feet (34 times the size of Olympia), is a splendid example of British enterprise.

This building will be known as the Palace of Industry. Early in 1917 an exhibition will be opened in the building at Willesden Green in North-West London. It is to be known as the Industries of the Empire Fair.

It will be the greatest trade exhibition ever organized, and is a worthy outcome of co-operative action on the part of the principal trade associations of this country. Between two and three thousand exhibitors and upwards of seventy distinct trades will be represented.

The frontage of the stalls will approximate twelve miles in length. This fact has rendered necessary, for the convenience of the thousands of British, Colonial, and foreign buyers who intend to be present, the formation of sixteen exhibition sections, each of which will be an exhibition in itself. The Advisory Council of the Industries of the Empire Fair consists of representatives of the principal trade associations and manufacturing houses of Great Britain.

One object of this wonderful display of British goods (it is solely a British exhibition, no foreign exhibits whatever being allowed), is to put an impenetrable barrier between this country and the traders of Germany, who, whilst the war is in progress, are hoarding great stocks of goods in the hope of dumping them down in this and in neutral markets directly peace is declared.

The administrative offices are at Lincoln House, High Holborn, London, W.C.

UNITED SERVICES-HOCKEY LEAGUE.

TABLE UP TO AND INCLUDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P.
88th Co. R. G. A.	2	2	—	10	1	4	
Volunteers	2	2	—	8	2	4	
Shropshires	2	1	1	—	3	2	
Navy	2	1	—	1	4	2	
83rd Co. R. G. A.	2	—	1	1	2	5	1
87th R. G. A.	1	—	1	1	2	5	0
Royal Engineers	3	—	—	3	0	12	0

SUPER-ZEPPELIN WRECKED.

MANY OF THE CREW KILLED.

The newspaper *Kuifung Asia* reports from Hsuan Western Schleswig that Zepplin 122 was destroyed last month by the accidental explosion of a bomb as the airship was leaving her shed. It is stated that the crew, numbering about 40, were nearly all killed or wounded, and the huge shed partly demolished.

122 had only been a few weeks in use. She was described as a sister ship of the Z18, which recently exploded at Tondern, and as being of the super-Zepplin type, with all the latest improvements, including platforms on the top of the envelope of the machine, anti-aircraft guns in the gondolas, and detachable rafts for floating purposes in case of accidents in crossing the sea.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE No. 1741.



FOR THE BEST VALUE IN
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MADE
BOOTS

AND

SHOES

A COMFORTABLE FIT

AND GOOD WEAR GUARANTEED,

A LARGE SELECTION OF STYLES

AT

\$10, \$12, \$13.50, \$15

PER PAIR.

—101—

"INTERWOVEN" SOCKS

THE ONE THIN SOCK

THAT REALLY WEARS.

BLACK, GREYS, BROWNS,

TAUPE AND NAVY,

85 cts. and \$1.50 per pair.



LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[21]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.		
Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	\$6.00
Return " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	4.00
Return " " " " " " " "	...	8.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. 1 CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1916.		
8.00 a.m. HUNGSHAN.	8.00 a.m. HONAM.	
10.00 p.m. KINSHAN.	4.30 p.m. FATSHAN.	

THURSDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1916.		
8.00 a.m. HONAM.	8.00 a.m. HUNGSHAN.	
10.00 p.m. FATSHAN.	4.30 p.m. KINSHAN.	

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651. S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2,006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 30th JANUARY, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAIKAM, 589 tons, and S.S. NANMING, 589 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANLU. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., Hotel Manchu (First Floor), opposite the Blue Pier. [23]

WANTED.

POSITION by Young Lady as Governess or Nurse.

Apply to— "Y. Y." Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 24th January, 1916. [197]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[192]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

YOUNG PORTUGUESE CLERK. Must be smart and figures. Write, stating age, experience and salary required to—
Box No. 29,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [204]

FURNISHED FLATS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish some of their Tregunter Mansions (May Road) Flats to suit intending tenants. These Flats have first-class appointments which include English Baths and Kitchen ranges, hot water supply and water-closets. They are of two kinds, viz.: Flats with 3 Bedrooms and 2 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 3 Bedrooms and 1 Sitting Room. The latter are specially suitable for Bachelors. Arrangements could be made if desired for the use, in common with certain other tenants, of the adjoining fresh water swimming bath.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [205]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1046 for one share, \$100 paid up, numbered 11018, standing in the Register in the name of WO SANG, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the 26th April, 1916, A NEW CERTIFICATE for the said share will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [206]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th February, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [207]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
In Liquidation.

CLEARANCE SALE.

Discounts ranging from 25% to 50% FOR CASH.
All goods are marked with "before the war" prices.

GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL WATCHES of best ENGLISH, AMERICAN and SWISS Manufacture.
DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELLERY
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
by MARLIN & WEBB, Ltd.,
SCIENTIFIC, NAUTICAL and SURVIVING INSTRUMENTS by best ENGLISH Firms.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [208]

G. & E.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the HEADQUARTERS OFFICE, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock Noon on the 24th day of February, 1916, for Indian Supplies.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper form and delivered by 12 Noon on the above date in a closed envelope marked "TENDER FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES." Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.

The right to reject all, or any, tenders is specially reserved.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1916. [209]

G. & E.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the HEADQUARTERS OFFICE, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until Noon on the undermentioned dates for the following Services—

Meat	Monday, 7th	February, 1916.
Fuel (Coal, etc.)	Thursday, 10th	February, 1916.
General Supplies A	Monday, 14th	February, 1916.
Hospital Supplies	Thursday, 17th	February, 1916.
Washing	Monday, 21st	February, 1916.
Barrack Services	Thursday, 24th	February, 1916.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper form and delivered by 12 Noon on the above date in a closed envelope marked "TENDER FOR FORAGE, etc." Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.

The right to reject all, or any, Tenders is specially reserved.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1916. [198]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Limited,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [175]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [176]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [177]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LTD., on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Acting Secretary,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [178]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5122 dated 18th July, 1904, of One Hundred Shares numbered 85001 to 85100 inclusive fully paid up, standing in the Register in the name of Mr. ANTONIO JOAQUIM BASTO, of Macao, having been LOST or DESTROYED, Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 5th day of February, 1916, New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 7th January, 1916. [156]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4209 for Twenty-five Shares numbered 4901 to 4925 inclusive standing in the Register in the name of FRANK R. BARRINGTON-DEACON, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the Third day of February, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916 [144]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS desirous of making "inquiries" in respect of the DEBENTURE ISSUE should apply to the Company's Office in Hongkong.

All applications for Debentures must be sent in before the 25th February, 1916.

Forms may be had on application
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. [118]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply—**A. B. AVARIA,**

Care of E. PARANAY

No. 1, Duddell Street

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [163]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.
Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.
Outhouses and Grass Tennis Court.
Shortly available for occupation.
Apply to—**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,**
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [112]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.
Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,**
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [105]

TO LET.

No. 11, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.
Apply to—**J. VINCENT BRAGA,**
Toys Kisen Kaisha,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW,
Peak.
Apply to—**M. J. D. STEPHENS,**
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [97]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,**
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,**
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,**
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—**DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBORN,**
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [90]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [88]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kestford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,**
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [87]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [33]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,**
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [32]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings, OFFICES in Des Vœux Road Central, HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, HOUSES at the Peak.

No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway By.

GODOWNS, at Wanchoi. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,**
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [32]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings, OFFICES in Des Vœux Road Central, HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, HOUSES at the Peak.

No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway By.

GODOWNS, at Wanchoi. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,**
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [32]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,**
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 26th December, 1915. [59]

TO LET.

No. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

"ELLANDONAN," No. 5, Des Vœux Vill., No. 54, THE PEAK. Fully furnished, including Piano, from 1st April to 31st October.

No. 7, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK, from 1st March, 1916.

"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st March, 1916.

No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.

No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.

No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.

No. 58, PEEL STREET on Cause Road level.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

"LEWKNOR," No. 126, THE PEAK.

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.

No. 8 "THE ALBANY," ROOMS, in Duddell Street.

"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon. No. 6, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchoi.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street, No. 2, DES Vœux VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Defunct).

No. 53, TEN PEAK (6 CAMERON VILLAS, Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th January, 1916. [25]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
E
THE PREMIER SCOTCH
OF THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

[13]

DEATH.

HARRIS.—At Nanking, China, on the 24th January, 1916, ROWLAND HARRIS, aged 31 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES Vœux ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 26th JANUARY, 1916

CHINESE STATESMEN AND SOUTH CHINA.

As in all other countries where politics are esteemed as of chief importance, statesmen in China find the tide of their fortune ebb and flow. There are five men whose political or military history is not less interesting than that of those who in recent years have dominated the political arena at Home.

Apart from the head of the Chinese Government, the leading name was until recently that of CHONG HIUN, who showed great ability in the Yangtse Valley during the year of the Revolution. His sole aim was to defeat the designs of the revolutionists, and he did this effectively in the region assigned to him. He was regarded next to the President, as the strongest man in the Chinese Empire. But to-day the man who occupies that seat of honour is LIUNG Tsi Kwong, the Viceroy, or Governor, of Canton Province. His task was by no means an enviable one when he assumed office at Canton. He took up his duties at a time when the Province was in a very turbulent condition, and he succeeded in bringing order out of chaos. Now that he has the affairs of Canton city and neighbourhood well in hand, he has undertaken the gigantic task of dealing with provincial centres, where more lawlessness exists than during any period that we can remember. We wish him speedy success. Already he has turned his attention to bandits and robbers. In doing so, he has departed from the old method of dealing with county and county, and is sending troops into several contiguous counties simultaneously, thus giving less chance of escape to miscreants who, at the approach of danger, have been in the habit

of passing from one county into another, in order to elude capture. Other men of conspicuous capacity at present are PHUNG KWET CHONG, THON TSHU KWUI, and K'ONG KWUI THI. The five men named, who form the bulwark of the monarchical idea to-day, probably never gave their inmost consent to a Republican form of Government. They believed that for the stability and prosperity of their country a representative form of government, such as a Republic implies, was out of place because the proportion of Chinese who were versed in modern thought and forms of government was negligible. We must credit them with cherishing patriotic intentions and with working for the good of their country. In their hands the fate of China, politically at least, will rest for some years to come.

In South China is the greatest need for able Chinese administrators. The South is the breeding-place of discordant elements, and wise statesmanship is needed to preserve the unity of south and north. It is quite conceivable that a repetition in some of the other southern Provinces of that which is taking place in Yunnan might easily lead to a partition of north and south. China—a consummation which millions of people in the South would welcome.

The head of the State is well aware of this, and he is placing his ablest lieutenants where their talent is most needed, and bestowing high favours upon them. It is no easy matter to gather from an intelligent Chinaman why he favours a republican régime. An ideal republic is as rare as an ideal monarchy. A French Republic and a British monarchy leave little to be desired, and the intelligent Chinaman knows it. Why, then, is he so often found in love with a Republic? We need not wonder. The monarchy known to him is that of the Manchus, admitted by all observers to have been loathed by the Chinese people. Such ideas as those of freedom, justice, liberty and equity were unknown under its baleful rule and personal right or protection by law was non-existent. Manchu tyranny to the Chinaman was the negation of all honourable endeavours after human aspirations and ideals. Government by the people was to him the ideal of nationhood, and therefore he cherished Republicanism. Consequently he is apt to view with concern a return to monarchism, fearing a repetition of Manchuism. An enlightened Government such as we expect under FUNG HIEN will, however, dispel these illusions and bring about a happy, contented and prosperous China.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 9 a.m.

The Rev. J. K. Macdonald is giving a lecture to-night on "The Sun" at the European Y.M.C.A.

The Annual Meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society will be held in the City Hall next Thursday at noon. The Hon. Mr. David Landale will take the chair.

Prince George Michailowitch, the Tsar's special envoy to the Mikado, who arrived at Kobe on the battleship *Koshima*, met with an enthusiastic ovation as he drove through the streets on his way to the railway-station to take train to Tokyo.

As will be seen from our advertisement columns, a clearance sale is advertised in connection with the liquidation of Messrs. C. J. Gaupp & Co., Ltd., the discounts ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. for cash. In connection with the sale we have been asked to state that the proceeds will be utilised for the sole benefit of the British creditors of the firm. This will be a great opportunity for bargain hunters.

A fire which was fortunately confined to a few bales of cotton broke out at Holt's Godown at a late hour on Monday night. Pending the arrival of the Hongkong Fire Brigade a large number of coolies got to work removing the bales surrounding the fire. The Fire Brigade's water float played on the smouldering bales and everything was regarded as safe inside a couple of hours. The damage done was mainly caused by water.

At a general meeting of British subjects held at the Consulate-General, Canton, on January 19th, it was decided to close the Prince of Wales' Fund as from December 31st last. The total amount sent to that date was £2,171.18 3s. At the same meeting the Committee of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas (Messrs. Dent, Forbes, Kavarana and Sandeman) was unanimously re-elected to serve as a General Committee, with His Majesty's Consul-General as ex-officio Chairman, for the collection and disposal of subscriptions to be devoted to British War Funds.

The Headmaster of Queen's College (Mr. T. K. Dehy) has received an interesting letter from Mr. Neil Falconer, of Edinburgh, who is a brother of a former Second Master at Queen's. Mr. Falconer says that his brother's widow and family are now in Glasgow.

THE WAR.

TURKS IN HEADLONG FLIGHT.

CHASED BY RUSSIAN CAVALRY.

BREAD RIOTS IN BERLIN.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLED.

FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

GERMAN AERIAL ACTIVITY.

GREAT ECONOMY IN BRITAIN.

THE BALKANS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PLIGHT OF MONTENEGRINS.

NO HELP FROM ANYWHERE.

PARIS, January 24th.

According to a Petrograd telegram the Montenegrin Colonel Lopovatz declares that only 5,800 Montenegrins, with ten old guns and very little ammunition, occupied Lovtchen. Montenegro did not receive help from any quarter. Antivari was open to bombardment by the Austrian Fleet, and transports, laden with provisions, were sunk. Six Austrian battleships bombarded Lovtchen. The Montenegrins could not wait for help any longer. One-eighth of the population had died from famine and they only had twenty-three field guns with thirty shells apiece, their rifles were out of repair, and they had only a small supply of cartridges. The men's boots and clothes were worn out, and the men were foodless. There were only 15,000 fighting men left. Colonel Lopovatz added: "Whatever happens we will be at them again in the Spring."

GERMANY AND SERBIA.

KAISER COPYING NAPOLEON.

PARIS, January 23rd.

A French war correspondent telegraphs that the Germans requested three Serbian ex-Ministers to convene a Serbian Electoral Body, whereupon the Kaiser would open a new Parliament with a view to having one of his sons or an Austrian Prince made King of Serbia. The ex-Ministers refused. Their fate is unknown. Germany is refusing to allow even neutrals to leave Serbia. Americans are making representations on the matter.

ENEMY CAPTURE BERAT.

ADVANCE TOWARDS VALONA AND DURAZZO.

SALONIKA, January 24th.

The Austro-Bulgarians have captured Berat. The Bulgarians are proceeding to Valona and the Austrians towards Durazzo, where Essad Pasha is making military preparations.

OCCUPATION OF SKUTARI.

AN AUSTRIAN COMMUNIQUE.

AMSTERDAM, January 24th.

An Austrian communiqué announcing the occupation of Skutari last evening does not mention prisoners. It says that the Serbian garrison retreated without resisting. The Austrians also occupied Nisitch, Danelograd and Podgoritz.

FRENCH AIRCRAFT RAID MONASTIR.

SALONIKA, January 24th.

Forty-five French aircraft bombarded Monastir on January 23rd and did heavy damage to the railway station, railway lines, barracks, and ammunition depots.

MONASTIR HEAVILY BOMBED.

SALONIKA, January 24th.

Over two hundred bombs were dropped on Monastir and neighbouring enemy positions, and another squadron dropped a hundred bombs on positions at Ghegeli. All the aeroplanes returned safely.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISCOVERY AT SALONIKA.

PARIS, January 24th.

A Salonika telegram states that a secret store of 15,000 litres of petrol was discovered and seized by the French. General Serail immediately informed M. Skouloudis.

BREAD FAMINE AT SALONIKA.

SALONIKA, January 24th.

A Salonika telegram states that the bakers have struck owing to lack of flour. Bread is at famine prices.

IMPECUNIOUS GREECE.

MORE MONEY FROM THE ENTENTE.

ATHENS, January 23rd.

The Greco-Entente Loan negotiations are progressing favourably and nearing a conclusion.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS IN HEADLONG FLIGHT.

DASHING RUSSIAN CAVALRY.

PETROGRAD, January 24th.

The defeated Turks are in headlong flight towards Erzerum. They continue to abandon enormous quantities of war material. The stragglers are scattering and hiding in the villages being unable to escape the Russian cavalry who appeared yesterday before Erzerum.

GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS RAIDED.

TROOP TRAIN DERAILED AND MANY KILLED.

PETROGRAD, January 24th.

A brilliant raid has been made by Lettish volunteers on the Libau Romy Railway. They crawled up to the railway in broad daylight, killed the German sentry and cut ten yards of the line. A Lett then dressed himself in the sentry's cloak and gave "line clear" to an approaching troop train, which was smashed up, hundreds being killed.

BELGIAN MACHINE-GUN CORPS FOR RUSSIAN FRONT.

PETROGRAD, January 24th.

The Belgian motor machine-gun corps, which was sent to Russia three months ago, was reviewed by the Tsar prior to its departure from Petrograd for the front.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINKING OF THE "PERSIA."

A DISCLAIMER BY AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM, January 25th.

A Vienna telegram states that the Austrian Government has informed the United States Ambassador at Vienna that no Austrian submarine was involved in the sinking of the Persia.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIOLENT ENEMY BOMBARDMENTS.

20,000 GERMAN SHELLS.

PARIS, January 25th. A communiqué states:—There has been the most violent enemy bombardment near the mouth of the Yser, in the region of Nieupoort, the Germans firing 20,000 shells. The infantry tried to debouch, but our curtain of fire prevented them leaving the trenches, except a few parties which our fire immediately dispersed. The artillery on both sides was most active in the region of Boesinghe, Helles and Steenstraete. Small parties of the enemy who attempted to cross the canal at Helles were thrown back by the infantry and machine fire. The enemy in Artois, west of the Arras-Lens road, after exploding a mine tried a fresh attack which was immediately arrested by grenades and rifle fire. A second attack further south was equally unsuccessful. Our batteries north of Soissons wrecked German trenches at Hill 129, east of Godot farm. In the Rheims district our artillery, guided by aeroplanes, seriously damaged a German battery.

ACTIVITY IN ARTOIS.

GERMAN CONVOYS BOMBED.

PARIS, January 24th.

A communiqué states:—There has been activity with grenades and aerial torpedoes in Artois. The French batteries bombarded German convoys at Roye. Ten shells were fired into Nancy. French air squadrons bombed German forts in the region of Rheims, and encampments at Middlekerke and Houlluhet.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, January 24th.

It is unofficially reported that Brigadier General Fittin has died of wounds in France. Second Lieut. C. H. Davies, of the Welsh Regt. has been killed.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REIGN OF TERROR IN TURKEY.

GERMAN TROOPS FOR THE SUPPORT OF ENVER PASHA.

SALONIKA, January 24th.

Fifty thousand German troops have arrived in Constantinople. They are intended to support Enver Pasha, who is governing by terror and alone. Swift and secret executions of Turks suspected of disaffection are a daily occurrence. Twenty-five Turkish officers were thrown into the Bosphorus one night with stones tied round their throats. Before the arrival of the German Army there had been many broils between the Turks and the Germans.

OPERATIONS IN EGYPT.

ENEMY CAMP DESTROYED.

LONDON, January 25th.

An official announcement regarding the operations in Egypt states that General Wallace's column attacked a Senusi camp on the 23rd. The enemy was dispersed and the camp burned.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COMPULSION BILL.

NO INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION.

LONDON, January 24th.

In the House of Commons, on the report stage of the Compulsion Bill, Mr. Walter Long moved an amendment that the question whether a man was deemed to have enlisted if he had been transferred to the Reserve should be decided by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and that a man should not be liable to the death sentence for disobeying the order calling him up for active service. No such proceedings should be instituted except during war and for six months after. The amendment was accepted. In the course of the discussion it was emphasised that the Government had no idea of introducing any form of industrial compulsion.

THE POPE AND PEACE.

BELGIUM'S WRONGS MUST BE REDRESSED.

LONDON, January 24th.

A New York telegram states that a distinguished Belgian Jesuit priest, who was lately received by the Pope, states that His Holiness told him that he would never consent to offer his good services for the re-establishment of peace unless Belgium had all her territories, liberties and international rights restored without prejudice to her claim for an adequate indemnity and the restitution of private property.

WAR IN THE AIR.

SOME COMPARISONS IN ACTIVITY.

LONDON, January 25th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant stated that during the past four weeks thirteen British, and nine—probably eleven—German aeroplanes were lost in Flanders. We made six raids and the enemy thirteen, we using 138 machines and the enemy twenty, while 1,227 British machines flew over the German lines, and only 310 German aeroplanes over our lines.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BREAD RIOTS IN BERLIN.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLED.

LONDON, January 24th.

A French wireless message states that on the 24th inst. a large crowd of women and children demonstrated in front of the Ministries at Berlin against the reduction of the bread allowance. They were dispersed by the police, many being killed, injured and arrested.

SWEDEN AND NEUTRALITY.

TO BE STRICTLY OBSERVED.

STOCKHOLM, January 25th.

During the debate in the Riksdag, the Premier, in a fine speech, affirmed that the policy of the Government was one of sincere neutrality. The doubts which had arisen had resulted from a suspicious frame of mind and a lack of knowledge of what sincerely impartial neutrality meant. Sweden would continue strictly neutral.

AEROPLANE OVER DOVER.

AN EXCITING CONTEST.

LONDON, January 25th.

It is officially announced that a German aeroplane which flew over Dover in the afternoon was engaged by all the anti-aircraft guns. Two British machines also pursued the aeroplane.

OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN TO TAKE CHARGE.

LONDON, January 24th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant announced that there had only been minor operations in East Africa. General Smith-Dorrien will embark for East Africa after a short stay at Capetown, to which place he had proceeded for consultation with the Union Government. Heavy rains had impeded operations in Nyasaland.

CALM IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, January 24th.

Lieut. General Sir Percy Lake reports, regarding events in Mesopotamia, that a few hours armistice was concluded on the 22nd inst. for the removal of the wounded and the burial of the dead. The Tigris has risen seven feet at Kut in forty-eight hours, and has prevented all the movements of troops on land. General Townshend reports that he has sufficient supplies for his troops, and that he has not been further engaged.

THE NEED FOR ECONOMY.

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES TO BE CLOSED.

LONDON, January 24th.

The Government has decided that all public museums and galleries shall be closed on the ground of economy. This means a saving of a quarter of a million annually.

THE MURDER OF EDITH CAVELL.

NEW FRENCH THREE ACT PLAY.

PARIS, January 23rd.

Two well known French playwrights are completing a three-act play, entitled, "The Murder of Edith Cavell."

THE DOUBLE INCOME-TAX QUESTION.

SOLUTION SUGGESTED BY "THE TIMES."

LONDON, January 24th.

Dealing with the question of double Income Tax, the Times suggests an inter-Imperial arrangement whereby the Income Tax on colonial merchants or Companies with offices in Great Britain should be equitably divided between the Exchequers of the Mother Country and each interested Dominion, so as to relieve the arms of separate liabilities to Income Tax under the different Governments at all their places of business.

AGE LIMIT FOR ARMY CANDIDATES.

LONDON, January 24th.

The lower age-limit for candidates for entrance to Woolwich, Sandhurst, or the Training College in India is to be raised to seventeen for Woolwich and seventeen and a half for the others from the examination in June next.

FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, January 25th.

The water is still rising at Ostzaan and Broek, and many more houses are suffering. At Purmerend, despite the south wind, the tide rose unprecedentedly high, and the new south portion of the town was evacuated.

GIFT FROM BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

THE HAGUE, January 25th.

As a token of its sympathy and esteem for the Dutch people, the British Government have sent to the Foreign Minister £2,000 sterling for the flood sufferers. The King of the Belgians has sent a personal gift of £200.

PANAMA CANAL.

DATE OF RE-OPENING CANNOT BE FORETOLD.

PANAMA, January 25th.

Colonel Goethals states that he cannot predict the date for the re-opening of the Canal, on account of the uncertainty regarding the movement of slides.

"YASAKA MARU" SURVIVORS.

ENTERTAINED AT HONGKONG HOTEL.

HONGKONG PASSENGERS AND THEIR EXPERIENCES.

The passengers, Captain, officers and crew of the torpedoed Japanese liner Yasaka Maru arrived in Hongkong on board the new French mail boat Andre Lebon yesterday. All were looking the picture of health, and on the features of none could be detected any ill-effects of the experiences which had been undergone. There were quite a number of Hongkong residents on board, and these were heartily welcomed by their friends when the big liner took up her berth.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha are to be congratulated on the happily conceived idea of entertaining their patrons to dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, and the gathering at the Hotel last night was a memorable and in many respects a most remarkable one. Mr. T. Kusumoto (Manager of the local office of the N.Y.K.) occupied the chair. The guests seemed in the best of spirits, and sustained an animated flow of conversation. There was immediate and respectful silence, however, when Mr. Kusumoto rose to propose the toast of the health, happiness, and future prosperity of the guests. He said—I won't take up much of your time, but I think it behoves me, as the representative in Hongkong of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, to address to you a few short words of sympathy for the personal losses you have sustained, due to the unjustifiable sinking of the magnificent liner that you were once on, and at the same time express my hearty congratulations to you all for the happy escape from loss of life. I will not dwell on the horrors of the situation and the sufferings and distresses you all have undergone. I trust time and better luck is store for you all will at least temper, if not efface, the terrible experiences you have gone through, and I ask you all to join me in drinking this toast to your future prosperity and happiness.

Mr. OWEN HUGHES responded on behalf of the guests. In a well-delivered speech he said—On behalf of the passengers of the late steamer Yasaka Maru we thank you for your kind hospitality and your thoughtfulness in asking us to foregather to-night at this Hotel. I am sure I am expressing the feelings of my fellow-passengers when I say how much we appreciate all that has been done for us. (Hear, hear.) Not only here, but from the moment we landed at Port Said, I can truthfully say that it would not have been possible for anyone to have given greater attention to their unfortunate passengers than that given us by your representatives. (Hear, hear.) We thank you also for your kind words of sympathy with us in our distress. Likewise we rejoice with you that we are all here and in good health. For this we have to thank King Providence and the magnificent way in which our true friend, Captain Yamawaki—(applause)—and his officers and crew looked after us in our troubles. No words of mine, I am sure can express to you, Sir, and your Company the deep gratitude and admiration that we feel for the most excellent seamanship displayed by the Captain and officers and every member of that ship's company. I do not know what we can do to express our grateful thanks to the Captain and officers and crew, but I would venture, on behalf of my fellow-passengers, to suggest that your Directors at home consider the building of a second Yasaka Maru as good as the one in which we had the pleasure of travelling, and place her under the command of our good friend Captain Yamawaki, with his officers and crew. (Hear, hear.) I can assure you that I should be proud to travel under him and his crew. With these words I thank you again for your very kind hospitality. (Loud applause.)

The health of the Captain, officers and crew, and the success of the N.Y.K. was heartily drunk by the guests. Captain YAMAWAKI, in acknowledgement, protested that it was the magnificent behaviour of the passengers that enabled his orders to be carried out so promptly and so clearly. The passengers one and all, men, women, and children, were very calm and splendid.

A Japanese passenger on the Yasaka Maru also expressed his admiration of the conduct of the Captain, officers and crew. When the explosion occurred the Captain instructed the officers and crew to work promptly for the salvation of the lives of the passengers, and they were indeed exceedingly thankful to them. Great Britain, France, Russia, and Japan were struggling together in this unparalleled war, and they must all be determined to protect their liberty and civilisation against the Central Empires of Europe.

Mr. A. E. Griffen, interviewed by one of our representatives, said the ship was torpedoed somewhere in the vicinity of half past two in the afternoon. "I was in my cabin at the time, and was dozing off when I felt the ship struck. I knew in a moment what had happened; that we were torpedoed." I immediately collared the lifebelts which were in the cabin and ran in search of my wife, who had been

left writing in the saloon. As soon as the torpedo struck Mrs. Griffen gathered up her papers and went in search of me, with the consequence that we missed each other. We soon met again at the door to our cabin. We both went on to the upper deck, and stood near the No. 1 boat, to which we were detailed in accordance with a notice in our cabins. The absence of anything approaching panic was remarkable. All were most calm, and one would never have imagined that the ship on which we were standing had received her death-blow and might at any moment go down.

It was fortunate that she remained on an even keel. She had a rather heavy cargo, the nature of which probably kept her steady. The work of disembarkation proceeded methodically and quickly, and within ten minutes of the explosion the first boat got away with her load. My boat set out about ten minutes later. Only one boat met with misfortune, and in that case no passengers were in it. We rowed away some little distance, the boats were roped together, and sails erected. The ship was struck between the No. 1 and No. 2 holds and filled very gradually. Her nose slowly disappeared, until she stood almost straight up, with the Japanese flag (which had been put up when the vessel was struck) flying. Then she dived out of sight. The passengers and the Japanese officers and crew gave her a final cheer as she plunged. "Some saw the submarine when we were in the boat a little distance off. Then, half an hour afterwards, I saw the conning-tower of the submarine. She apparently opened her valves and allowed gases and steam generated below to escape, and then submerged again. We were unable to see whether she was German or Austrian. Some say that several times after dark she manoeuvred round us waiting, it was supposed, for a rescuing ship, to catch her."

Luckily there was a smooth sea running, with only a slight growing swell, and there was a light breeze. The ship had sent out wireless calls for assistance and a reply had been received on the assistance was being sent from Port Said. We were only about 70 miles from that port. In the night we saw quite a number of ships passing, and signals were made, but no attempt was made to rescue us until the French tugboat came up, and took us on board. "We had a glorious reception from the French warships in port when we steamed into Port Said some time after 10 a.m. The Admiral on the French flagship came down and stood to the salute, and the crews lined the decks and cheered us vociferously."

HONGKONG PASSENGERS' STORIES.

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CHINESE TELEGRAMS

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

PEKING, January 25th.

It is officially denied that officials' salaries are to be reduced by thirty per cent. next month.

WINE AND TOBACCO MONOPOLY. It is reported to the Government that the Wine and Tobacco Monopoly receipts are expected to realise thirty million dollars.

PROPOSED SHORT-TERM INTERNAL LOAN.

The announcement is made that an internal loan of ten million dollars is to be raised for a period of six years only. It is to be used for military and administrative purposes not connected with the Monarchy. The Chinese banks have advanced the Government two million dollars without interest for its present purposes.

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Mr. Griffen was loud in his praise of the conduct of all, and of the arrangements made by the Company's agents to relieve their distressed condition. Mr. Owen Hughes, and was particularly warm in his expressions regarding the conduct of the ladies. Even the children, who had been foodless for hours, were as "good as gold," and went to sleep in the boats.

OTHER DETAILS.

Many little interesting details were gathered in the course of conversations with other passengers. An English lady who is returning to north China said that although they experienced little or no nervousness while they were on the sinking ship and in the frail boats, the shock affected their nerves afterwards. She instance the fright caused when the Andre Lebon towed her anchor with a nerve-racking noise at Suez. The sight of the great vessel taking her plunge was one never to be forgotten. "It made my heart stand still," she said, "as the ship slowly gained a perpendicular position and then completely disappeared. It was a tragedy."

The day before the outrage occurred the majority of the passengers were carrying their money and valuables on the person in preparation for any eventuality. Then, as they were so near port, all fears were dispelled, and in most cases the money was returned to the care of the purser or placed in the cabin. Only two men went into the water, and these were members of the crew who were in the first boat. The rope broke and they fell into the sea, but they were fished out.

The most trying experience so far as I personally was concerned," said another passenger, was when we were being lowered down from the ship in the boat. The boat went up one side and then the other, crashed against the ship's side, and trembled violently, but we reached the water all right. The Yasaka Maru merely shivered when the torpedo struck, and it was suggested by some that the torpedo went straight through."

"We

UNHAPPY FATE OF PEACEFUL LUXEMBURG.

UNDER HUN RULE.

GRAND DUCHESS REPORTED IN A CONVENT.

M. Joseph Lenoir, formerly of Duden, Luxembourg, has arrived in New York as a refugee from the Grand Duchy, where, according to his statements, says the *Central News* correspondent, intolerable conditions prevail under the Prussian régime. M. Lenoir asserts that the Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide has retired, or is about to retire, to a convent, that the identity of the people of Luxembourg has been obliterated, and that every clause of the Treaty of 1867 has been violated by the Germans.

Civil authority has been superseded by military rule, and innocent persons are arrested on the most trivial pretext. If sentenced to death they are sent to Germany to serve out long terms of imprisonment, with hard labour.

The prices of food, owing largely to the fact that the German authorities are sending most of the foodstuffs to Germany for the use of the army, have increased from 100 per cent. to 500 per cent. The conditions under which the poor live are made more grave by the lack of employment.

The newspapers are subjected to a rigorous censorship, and some of the more prominent journals, notably the *Independence*, *Luxembourgeois*, have been suspended, and their editors sent to prison in Germany for printing only the news. Announcement of the Grand Duchess' intention to enter a convent was not allowed to be made public by the Press.

"FOR THE RED CROSS."

The country is held by 300,000 German troops, and, although it was at first announced that everything they commandeered would be paid for, this has not been done. The people of Luxembourg are not permitted to send any money out of the Duchy, and all are required to surrender 30 per cent. of the money in their possession "for the use of the German Red Cross."

At the time of the invasion of Luxembourg on August 2nd, 1914, the little army of the Duchy, numbering 250 officers and men, was imprisoned and kept in captivity for several months before its members were released and put to work in the iron mines.

When refugees came to Luxembourg from France all persons who aided them in any way were imprisoned. Many homes where French women and children found asylum were burned down.

ANNEXATION THREAT.

M. Lenoir adds that the German authorities offer little objection to natives of the country entering Holland, but they are warned not to return. He declares that arrangements are being perfected for an indefinite occupation, and that a proclamation of annexation may be looked for at any time. Meantime, unless conditions rapidly improve, the people of Luxembourg will face starvation, practically without hope of relief.

GIRLS IN UNIFORM.

HOW THE RAILWAY INNOVATION HAS SPREAD.

Impressos of the stamp of the late Mr. George Edwards must be hard at work, somewhere in unknown London, designing the dresses that give a touch of the gaiety to almost every street, hotel, and railway station.

Fresh employment seems to be found daily for girls in uniform. First of all it was the girl ticket collector. In place of the happy and uncomplaining young men who whistled peppermint fumes and the chorus of the latest comic song into your face—and who are now teaching these tunes to the respectful first line of an army—one day there appeared a corps de ballet that would have done credit to any *revue* or musical comedy. Their hats were worn at a jaunty angle over the very latest in coiffures, and their smart blue tunics were arranged so as to show the fashionable "glad neck," but the "glad eye" was solely concerned with the colour of your ticket and the date of your "season."

Passengers soon discovered how competent they were, and that they had apparently come to stay. That was their own opinion. They would tell you that they found the work a welcome change from their former employment; that, once they had given their mind to it, the details were soon learnt; and that (this was the important point) they thought the uniforms very becoming.

Consequently, other business concerns had nothing to do but follow such a promising lead. Girl chauffeurs began to be employed, but the move was not a great success owing to a certain amount of opposition from the men, besides the amount of training needed and the strain entailed. But the page girl and girl messengers sprang up like mushrooms everywhere.

At each house of business you can see them come and go. Some wear green macintoshes and green peaked caps, others black oilskins and sou'-westers, others wear a uniform that is so much like a smart costume that you can only tell them by the patches of circular which they carry. Many of the uniforms are handsome, and others are hideous, especially when you see a small girl wearing a "large size" and a large girl wearing a "small size." But on the whole the effect certainly improves the aspect of commercial quarters.

Apart from appearance, the page girl and her kind offer several advantages. They are more willing, more energetic, and more eager to learn than boys, but they do not conform to established notions of law and order. The city magistrate will look in vain to them for the awe, genuine or spurious, with which he was treated by their male forerunners.

WIRELESS WAR.

COUNTER MOVES THAT BAFFLED THE RUSSIANS.

[BY LIEUT.-COL. ROUSTAM BEN.]

The Russian Headquarters Staff was long baffled by the extraordinary manner in which the Germans contrived to get news of almost every Russian concentration or movement, and at once sent a proportional number of men in order to prevent the contemplated offensive.

For instance, in the Dvinsk region, when the Russians began their attacks on the enemy, the character of the movement was immediately understood by the German General Staff in the Riga district, and the necessary measures to support the attacked point were taken with startling promptness. It was an enigma to the Russians why the enemy answered the attack begun on one part of the front by a counter-pressure on quite a different part of the war area, a point which was sometimes a hundred miles away from the presumed operation.

It was known that the enemy, after being stopped in his offensive, improved the rear of his army and was able to restore the destroyed railway lines in the Baltic Provinces which he succeeded in invading. It was also known that he had established new telegraph and telephone lines, but none of these means of communication could have allowed him so speedily to form the most distant parts of his front in detail what had happened on other points.

How, then, did the enemy manage to make these communications with such speed and effectiveness?

The Russian Headquarters paid great attention to the investigation of this subject, and in the end the German method was discovered. It lay in the use of radio-telegraph on a colossal scale.

The rear of the army of von Bulow, for instance, is covered by a very large system of radio-telegraphic stations, and the same fact is doubtless true in regard to the other armies of our enemy.

Now it is quite comprehensible that the Germans, by using their powerful radio-telegraph stations, can not only in the course of a very few minutes inform their headquarters about every movement of the enemy, but can receive the necessary instructions on each part of their front. Having in their possession a splendid system of railway communication and an enormous number of motor-lorries, they are able to send the required reinforcements, without losing a moment, from one sector to another. In doing so the Germans select the shortest route, wholly neglecting the principle of tactics which condemns crossing regions already occupied by troops as likely to lead to confusion, and directing their reinforcements straight through the "junctions" of their armies if they can thereby save time.

The "junction" of an army, it may be explained, is the place where the extreme flank of two different armies are in touch. Supposing two armies are holding a line. The troops of one division, which present the right flank of it, are occupying the village A, and the left wing of another division is just outside the village. The "junction" between these two divisions would be the village A, as a place more suitable for the defence.

The "junctions" also play an important rôle in indicating to the reserves their direction, and no reserves of one division can pass the "junction" without a special order. This last rule, which also exists in the allied armies, has often caused loss of time and even nullified the initiative of the commanders.

Being partisans of the positional system of warfare, and by all means trying to prevent the assaults from manoeuvring, the Germans are laying new temporary railways to these "junctions," and so still further confusing their adversaries.

It is really marvellous how quickly the Germans have restored all the railway lines and built new sections. The Russian General Staff has lately discovered that in Courland there were three new lines built by the Germans, two of which are directed from the frontier of East Prussia towards the north. One of these lines begins from the last station of the Interburg-Tilsit-Lausgagen railway, and is directed through Tauragen-Skadville-Shavli-Taushtki on Bank with a junction from Skadville to Rosien. Another links Memel with the Libau-Romen railway through Kretingen-Schkuodi-Perekuln, and the third from the Libau-Romen line from the station Schadof to Povel, north of Povel.

These lines are in full activity, not only for military purposes, but even for a certain number of ordinary passengers.

Besides these, many lines of secondary importance have been built, and electric tramways have been constructed in numerous towns where this form of traction has never previously existed.

WINTER CAMPAIGN.

All this shows that the Germans have decided to pass the winter in the Baltic provinces, awaiting the coming spring, in order to start again their offensive against Riga and Dvinsk. According to the statements of prisoners, von Bulow still hopes to capture Dvinsk, and will cross the Dvina River as soon as it is entirely frozen. The orders issued by General von Bulow, which have been found on the dead and on prisoners, show that he is preparing something even during the winter, and we may expect in the near future a new German dash on Dvinsk, which is considered by the German Headquarters as a key to the gates of Riga.

It is also known that this operation would be undertaken by the army of General Launstein, who is an important figure on the eastern front. He spent many years in Petrograd as military attaché, and followed the Russian army during the Manchurian war of 1904, where I made his personal acquaintance. He speaks perfect Russian, and knows the Russian army well. His appointment shows that the Germans are paying the greatest attention to Dvinsk, and will seek every means to capture it.—*Daily Express*.

ALLEGED TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

THE CASE AGAINST D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

The adjourned trading with the enemy case against Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co. was continued in H.M.'s Police Court, Shanghai, on June 20th, before Mr. G. W. King (Magistrate).

Mr. S. H. McKean appeared for the prosecution and Mr. R. N. Macleod for the defence.

Mr. J. E. Bingham (recalled) produced two extracts from the books of Zee Nan-kee, produced to him by the defendants. In the form in which the translations were made it did not appear to him as being an account, and with a view to making it clearer, he had rearranged it in a manner which was more easy to follow. Since the last adjournment he had also examined three other books of Zee Nan-kee and as a result of his inspection he found in the first book, "The Company's Book" (Soyka's book), more or less continuous trading between Zee Nan-kee and Soyka for two or three years, in duck feathers and export cargo.

His witness—When you say Soyka, you mean the foreign firm—Yes, the foreign firm, Soyka, which Zee Nan-kee calls "the company" in his book.

In answer to Mr. Macleod witness said he could not gather from the books what happened to the feathers bought by Soyka, though it was stated they were sold for export.

Can you tell us from the books where Zee Nan-kee got the feathers which were purchased by Soyka?—No, I have not made a search with that point in view.

There were no indications in the books of Zee Nan-kee being interested in joint account with Soyka in the moneys received from Lau So-sung.

Zee Nan-kee said that the last sale of duck feathers which he made to L. Soyka was on May 23rd, 1914. These feathers were exported to foreign countries. The terms of the sale were from Shanghai, the feathers being cleaned in Messrs. Liddell's or other godowns at his own expense. He was also responsible for the storage. As a rule the goods were shipped immediately after sale; they were passed through Customs by a shroff employed by Soyka. With regard to moneys paid to the company, these were for rabbit skins sold to dealers in the interior. The rabbit skins came from foreign countries, and he bought nothing else from Soyka save sewing machines. The duck feathers sold to Lau So-sung were bought from Chinese at Nanking, Wuhu, Anhui, and Shanghai; those sold to Soyka were similarly bought from dealers in the interior. Witness sent his own agents into the interior to collect the feathers and had been doing so for six years. Sometimes he sold to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and to Soyka, with the latter of whom the greater part of his business was done at first. He began dealing with British firms about a year ago.

In answer to Mr. McKean witness said he used the name of Soyka, which was the name of an Austrian firm. He had his office in Soyka's office; he received no salary from them nor did he pay them rent. This was done out of friendship, and because he had on occasion rendered help in the export business. Mr. Soyka was his old master. While Messrs. Liddell sent the bill to Messrs. Sassoon for storage, the money was ultimately paid by the Chinese seller.

Mr. McKean—in the case of Messrs. Sassoon and the contracts of sale to them you sold a large number of cases as "Soyka"—Sassoon may have put in their own books the character "Soyka," but really it is my own business. The reason why the name "Soyka" was used by the defendant's compradore is because witness was changed known as Soyka, but later it was changed because they learned his personal name, Zee Nan-kee. Who he dealt with the defendants he dealt with their compradore and saw his chop only. It was by the compradore that he expected to be paid.

Replying to Mr. Macleod witness said he was known among the foreign firms as Soyka, and also among the Chinese brokers and dealers. He was known under that name in Nanking and in other places. He used the name because by using a foreign name he escaped insult by the Chinese. Other Chinese used the names of other foreign firms.

Mr. McKean—Are you known to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank as Soyka or as Soyka's compradore?—I am known as Soyka's compradore.

Witness—Whoever, who left the defendant's employ on September 28th, said he had done no work for them, save showing the compradore how to carry on. He also assisted in winding up certain contracts, but he did not inspect any more hides. Witness left a Chinese coolie, who had been with him for ten years, for sorting feathers and another Chinese for inspecting hides. He considered that there was no danger in carrying on the business by the defendants, as the compradore was responsible. The Chinese coolie he left with the defendants, was, he considered, perfectly capable of passing feathers. Witness had received no payment of salary or in any other respect since the end of June. The skin bought towards the end of last year were not inspected by himself. He did not go to Messrs. Liddell's to obtain godown space for Messrs. Sassoon. When he was winding up affairs, Mr. Purcell of Messrs. Liddell's brought a Chinese to him with a request that he should introduce him to the defendant's compradore. He did so and the Chinese sold feathers to the compradore. Soon after the compradore complained that the other Chinese had no room to clean his feathers, and it was on behalf of the Chinese, not the defendants, that he arranged for the space.

While witness was with Soyka, Zee Nan-kee was selling feathers to Soyka and also to foreign firms. When witness went to the defendants they did no feather business, and had only carried through one transaction in hides. It was for this business that he was engaged. The feather business was started in January, 1915, sample sales having been bought in June, 1914.

RUMANIA AND THE TIME TO ACT.

DOUBLING HER TERRITORY.

The special correspondent of the *Temps* at Bucharest declares very positively that the Rumanian Government is for intervention on the side of the Allies, the only question being the time and occasion. Apropos of the recent manifestations on the part of the interventionists, the *Temps* correspondent says that if this campaign on the part of the Opposition is going to be taken as a proof that the great majority of Rumanians want their country to come into the war on the side of the Entente, one can say perfectly legitimately that this proof has been given a long time now. But it is quite wrong to conclude, as the *Giorale d'Italia* has done, that the Government at Bucharest has any other intentions concerning the attitude of Rumania.

M. Bratianu is quite as convinced as M. Filipescu and M. Take Jonescu that the only possible issue is to enter upon the war on the side of the Entente. He has said it in so many words, and has proved it in a whole policy (of munitions and exportations). In fact, he is so bound up with this policy that he could in no wise take up any contrary policy, and if ever the Crown were disposed to take the opposite direction—which is pure hypothesis—we should see happen in Rumania exactly what we saw at Athens, with M. Vamizelos. The *Temps* correspondent, however, does not believe this could ever happen. The German Minister at Bucharest, a distinguished diplomat, has no doubt on the subject either; only the other day he said, "I receive less consideration here than if I were the representative of Montenegro."

In such circumstances it is not surprising that the truth to talk of "a stroke of desperation on the part of the Cabinet, risking everything in an intervention on the side of the Central Powers." As a matter of fact, the only difference that makes between the Opposition and the leader of the Government is one of date and method. As the date approaches and the demands of the Government regarding the co-operation of Russia in Bulgaria are satisfied, the time is drawing near when all differences will have been settled.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

There has been a misunderstanding between the interventionists group and M. Bratianu concerning certain speculations which were made at the beginning and ought to have been kept secret. It is really insignificant, but it forced the Premier to act alone without any declaration as to the object of his intentions. At the moment there is a deep gulf between M. Filipescu and M. Take Jonescu on the one hand and M. Bratianu on the other. The controversy has become envenomed on secondary questions, which are not worth being reported abroad, for they possess no importance from the point of view of foreign politics. The only outcome of them will probably be to render a national Government impossible, which is regrettable, since all parties ought to combine in the Government in these great crises, especially when the Opposition numbers such eminent personalities as M. Take Jonescu and Filipescu. There was no actual dissidence in the Liberal party, as reported by the *Giorale d'Italia*; all the deputies approve of the Government's policy, but none of them are ardent interventionists.

Altogether, says the *Temps* correspondent, as far as foreign policy is concerned, the struggle as to whether the Crown should be made to intervene is confined to the Majorese-Marghiloman party, which is openly Germanophile and is supported by the Central Powers, but is very small in numbers, and the rest of the nation, including the Government, which is for intervention on the side of the Entente Powers. The latter is the only party which corresponds to the deep-seated aspirations of the Rumanian nation. Could it be otherwise when Rumania, with the Allies, will double her territory and attain that political independence and that power which are definitely the dearest views of all good Rumanians?

SIXTY YEARS A SMOKER.

"Mrs. Annie Johnson, of Merton Colliery, Durham, has just celebrated her 103rd birthday. She has been a pipe smoker for over sixty years."

In August Messrs. Sassoon were told that they would require a license before they could retain the witness' services. He went to the German Consulate and he was told by the secretary that, as he had been ten years in the East without registering he had lost his nationality. He was given a certificate to that effect, but the license was not obtained.

Mr. McKean—Is there any arrangement between yourself and Messrs. Sassoon with regard to your re-engagement after the war?—No.

Understanding?—No; I think I have served Messrs. Sassoon right and I hope when the war is over I shall get back my position. That is the only thing I know about it. If my hope fails, I cannot help it.

The case was adjourned.

At times of crisis it must be Bovril

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TJILATJAP ..	MAKASSAR & JAVA	26th Jan.	1st Feb.	KOBE
* TJIKEMBANG	SHANGHAI	28th Jan.	31st Jan.	BATAVIA

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TJISONDARI ...	JAVA	7th Feb.	11th Feb.	SAN FRANCISCO
KARIMOEN ...	JAVA	9th March.	13th March.	do.
TJIKEMBANG ...	JAVA	7th April.	11th April.	do.
ABAKAN...	JAVA	6th May.	10th May.	do.

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FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHI MARU"	A. Kobayashi	WED'DAY, 2nd Feb., at 8 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW AND PAKHUI.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
...

These Steamers of Coast and Forenoon Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,

MANAGER.

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

56

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due at
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	MARSEILLES	LONDON
1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
Jan. 16	KASHMIR	Jan. 24	Jan. 28	KARALA	Feb. 27	Mar. 6
Jan. 30	SARDINIA	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	KHYBER	Mar. 13	Mar. 19
Feb. 12	NAMUR	Feb. 20	Feb. 24	MEDINA	Mar. 26	Apr. 2
Feb. 27	NANKIN	Mar. 6	Mar. 10	MONGOLIA	Apr. 9	Apr. 16
Mar. 13	NOVARA	Mar. 10	Mar. 14	MALWA	Apr. 23	Apr. 30
Mar. 30	MALTA	Mar. 17	Mar. 21	KHIVA	May 7	May 14
Apr. 9	NAGOYA	Apr. 17	Apr. 21	MOOLTAN	May 21	May 28
Apr. 23	NAMUR	May 1	May 5	MALWA	June 4	June 11

† Steamers proceed via Bombay.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

F A R E S

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	Accommodation	Single	Return	LONDON
1st Saloon "A"	£74.	£111.	£102.	
2nd Saloon "B"	£48.	£78.	£78.	
1st Saloon "A"	£70.	£106.	£96.	MARSEILLES
2nd Saloon "B"	£40.	£69.	£69.	

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE 70.

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due at
YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	ST. PAUL	Calling	London	London
about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916
YOKOHAMA	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 5	Feb. 11	Mar. 12	Mar. 19
MONGHARA	Jan. 29	Feb. 11	Feb. 16	Feb. 21	Mar. 13	Mar. 20
NORE	Mar. 13	Mar. 23	Mar. 29	Apr. 4	May 4	May 12

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £62 Single, £87 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single, £63 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £54 Single, £84 Return, 2nd Saloon £34 Single, £54 Return

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to —

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to Alteration.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	SUWA MARU Capt. T. Sakai	21,000	THURSDAY, 27th Jan., at Noon
	ATSUTA MARU Capt. T. Sato	16,000	THURSDAY, 10th Feb., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUKA MARU Capt. T. Sato	18,500	WED'DAY, 2nd Feb., at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGALANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	AKI MARU Capt. Noma	13,500	TUESDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU Capt. Oyoda	13,500	TUESDAY, 14th Mar., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGALANG	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Sakamoto	8,000	TUESDAY, 1st Feb.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	TOTOMI MARU Capt. M. Tanaka	6,000	MONDAY, 31st Jan.
MOJI and KOBE			
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU Capt. Takano	10,000	(SATURDAY, 29th Jan.)
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda	13,500	(SATURDAY, 12th Feb., at 10 A.M.)
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Teranaka	16,000	About MONDAY, 14th Feb.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 564.
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 328.
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 328.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York 1st Single £20.13.0.	To Montreal 1st Single £20.0.
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £20.	1st Return £24.
To Sydney, 1st Single £40.	To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.
1st Return £72.	1st Return £73.16.
To Yokohama, 1st Return £150.	To Kobe, 1st Return £135.
2nd " £90.	2nd " £83.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to —

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos 292 and 194.

5

POST OFFICE NOTICE

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA and JAPAN via (EUROPE via SIBERIA) (Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 29th Jan.)	Andre Leon	Wednesday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Amoy	Hongkong	Wednesday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Quinhao	Chien Maru	Wednesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Bandakan	Hsinang	Wednesday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow	Hsinang	Wednesday, 26th, Noon
Saigon	Loes	Wednesday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Seigon	Loes	Wednesday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Deawonges	Wednesday, 26th, 2.00 P.M.
Japan via Moji	Hokoku	Wednesday, 26th, 2.00 P.M.
Bangkok	Kokoku Maru	Wednesday, 26th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Wingang	Wednesday, 26th, 5.00 P.M.
Chinwangtao	Jinju Maru	Thursday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Strait, Ceylon, Darban, Cape Town, Tenerife and London	Sewa Maru	Thursday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Strait and India via Calcutta	Chunwang	Thursday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sinkiang	Thursday, 27th, 2.15 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) (Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 31st Jan.)		Thursday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Changsha	Thursday, 27th, 2.15 P.M.
Hohow and Haiphong	Lokang	Friday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Sungwang	Friday, 28th, 3.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Friday, 28th, 1.00 P.M.
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, MORITZ and EUROPE	Kashmir	Friday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on 27th Jan. at 6 P.M.		Friday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.
Timor, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Island	Eastern	Saturday, 29th, 10.15 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Loongang	Saturday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
HAIPHONG, SAIGON, STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, MORITZ and EUROPE	Portos	Saturday, 29th, 3.15 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Luchow	Saturday, 29th, 4.00 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) (Shanghai Brit. P.O. Wednesday, 2nd Feb.)		Saturday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Kanjo Maru	Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Haimin	Monday, 31st, 1.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via Moji, Victoria, B.C. and TACOMA, and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA	Mexico Maru	Monday, 31st, 12.15 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Chindua	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Canada, via Victoria, B.C., North and South America via Seattle, and United Kingdom via Canada	Shidzuko Maru	Wednesday, 2nd, 9.15 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., Vancouver and United Kingdom via Canada	Empress of Japan	Wednesday, 2nd, 9.20 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) (Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 5th Feb.)		Wednesday, 2nd, 10.30 A.M.

* Despatched correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shaukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Auk, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santia, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 8.00 P.M. Letters, 9.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 4.30 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	6.10 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Nantau and Sanmei	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Shamehun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	7.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.



From top to bottom of a House Hall's Distemper is the quickest, cleanest and most healthful form of decoration, as well as the one which conforms most to the requirements of modern fashion and good taste.

Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper
(Trade Mark)

makes beautiful washable walls. It is applied with a white-wash brush, distemper, and destroys all microbes, dries like flat paint, and sets hard as cement. It contains no lead and therefore does not discolour or turn black, nor crack, scale or peel off. Made in two qualities for inside and outside walls, sold and used by decorators everywhere. Sample Shade Card and full particulars at post free on application to

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LIMITED.
Sole Agents, South China.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

January 26th.	
ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	1/11 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	27 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	25 1/2
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	46 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	46 1/2
ON HONGKONG—	
Telegraphic Transfer	100
Bank on demand	145 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, on demand	145 1/2
Bank, at sight	73 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	73 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand—Peace	93 1/2
ON MANILA—	
On demand—Peace	83 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	107 1/2
ON HANKOW—	
On demand	3 1/2 p.m.
ON HONGKONG—	
On demand	3 1/2 p.m.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.20
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per test	\$57.40
SILVER, per 100	27 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Hongkong, 20 cents pieces	\$ 8.25 discount.
Hongkong, 10 "	\$ 8.30 "
Canton, 20 "	\$ 7.91 "
Canton, 10 "	\$ 8.60 "

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 25TH JANUARY, 1916.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	NATURE OF LAST DIV.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$120	all	\$615, sales	6 p.a.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	50,000	\$50	all	\$10 1/2	8 1/2 p.a.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$4.80	7 p.a.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$200	all	\$10.10, sellers	7 p.a.
CEYLON MILLS.					
Shui Chong Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 92	6 1/2 p.a.
Kong Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 73, buyers	6 1/2 p.a.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	T. 71, buyers	6 1/2 p.a.
Leong Hong Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	T. 42	6 1/2 p.a.
Seoyee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 142 1/2	6 1/2 p.a.
Ewo Cotton Spin. & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	\$89, buyers	6 1/2 p.a.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$74	all	\$76	4 1/2 p.a.
DOCK AND WHARVES.					
H.K. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$81 1/2 (old), buy	3 1/2 p.a.
H.K. & Wampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$77 1/2 (new), buy	3 1/2 p.a.
SHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	T. 65, buyers	6 1/2 p.a.
New B. & S. B. Works Ltd.	150,000	Tls. 8	all	T. 90, buyers	6 1/2 p.a.
Shai & Hong Kong Wharf Co., Ltd.	50,000	Tls. 100	all	\$950, buyers	6 1/2 p.a.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$45, buyers	6 1/2 p.a.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	80,000	\$10	all	\$110, buyers	4 1/2 p.a.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$180, sellers	6 p.a.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,500	\$25	all	\$50, sales	4 1/2 p.a.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	\$5, sales	6 p.a.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$3	all		6 p.a.
INSURANCES.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$415	5 1/2 p.a.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$153, buyers	5 1/2 p.a.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$850	\$50	\$410	5 1/2 p.a.
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 180	5 1/2 p.a.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	15,400	\$250	\$100	\$191 1/2	5 1/2 p.a.
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd	14,000	\$100	\$50	\$265, @ Ex 75	5 1/2 p.a.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H.K. & Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$105	6 1/2 p.a.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$103	6 1/2 p.a.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$50 1/2	6 1/2 p.a.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$40, buyers	7 1/2 p.a.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$50	\$50	\$40, buyers	6 p.a.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	75,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 106 1/2	6 p.a.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$84, buyers	6 p.a.
Maatschappij tot Algemeen Boeschouwen Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls 38, sales & buy.	6 p.a.
MINE.					
United Capital Oil Corp., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	38 1/2 sellers	7 p.a.
Chinook Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	39 1/2, buyers	7 p.a.
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	33, sellers	7 p.a.
Tromps Mines, Limited	150,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, buyers	7 p.a.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	7 p.a.
SHIPBUILDING.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$132, sales & sel.	7 p.a.
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$37, sellers	7 p.a.
SHIPWRECK COMPANIES.—					
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$115 1/2, buyers	5 p.a.
H.K. & Canton & Macao S. S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$20 1/2, buyers	4 1/2 p.a.
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	comb. \$177 pref. \$1, sellers	7 1/2 p.a.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,047,500	\$1	all	\$8 1/2, buyers	4 1/2 p.a.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$37, sellers	4 1/2 p.a.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$28	7 1/2 p.a.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	24,000	\$5	all	\$3.80, sellers	7 1/2 p.a.
STOCKS AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$10	all	\$6, sellers	7 1/2 p.a.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	91,000	\$10	all	\$3 1/2, buyers	7 1/2 p.a.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	24,000	\$10	all	\$16	6 p.a.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1898.	Tls 787,200.	Tls 250	7% p. annum	Par.

YERSON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 26th January to 1st February, 1916.

H.K. High Water				H.K. Low Water			
Date	Day of Month	H.K. Mean Time	Height	Date	Day of Month	H.K. Mean Time	Height
Wed.	26	10 15	6 0	7 15	27	10 15	6 0
Thurs.	27	11 16	5 3	7 46	28	11 16	5 3
Fri.	28	12 16	5 0	8 18	29	12 16	5 0
Satur.	29	1 16	4 3	8 48	30	1 16	4 3
Sun.	30	2 16	4 0	9 18	31	2 16	4 0
Mon.	31	3 16	3 3	9 48		3 16	3 3
Tues.	1	4 16	3 0	10 18		4 16	3 0
Wed.	2	5 16	2 3	10 48		5 16	2 3
Thurs.	3	6 16	2 0	11 18		6 16	2 0
Fri.	4	7 16	1 3	11 48		7 16	1 3
Satur.	5	8 16	1 0	12 18		8 16	1 0
Sun.	6	9 16	0 3	12 48		9 16	0 3
Mon.	7	10 16	0 0	1 18		10 16	0 0
Tues.	8	11 16	11 57	1 48		11 16	11 57
Wed.	9	12 16	11 50	2 18		12 16	11 50
Thurs.	10	1 16	11 43	2 48		1 16	11 43
Fri.	11	2 16	11 36	3 18		2 16	11 36
Satur.	12	3 16	11 29	3 48		3 16	11 29
Sun.	13	4 16	11 22	4 18		4 16	11 22
Mon.	14	5 16	11 15	4 48		5 16	11 15
Tues.	15	6 16	11 08	5 18		6 16	11 08
Wed.	16	7 16	11 01	5 48		7 16	11 01
Thurs.	17	8 16	10 54	6 18		8 16	10 54
Fri.	18	9 16	10 47	6 48		9 16	10 47
Satur.	19	10 16	10 40	7 18		10 16	10 40
Sun.	20	11 16	10 33	7 48		11 16	10 33
Mon.	21	12 16	10 26	8 18		12 16	10 26
Tues.	22	1 16	10 19	8 48		1 16	10 19
Wed.	23	2 16	10 12	9 18		2 16	10 12
Thurs.	24	3 16	10 05	9 48		3 16	10 05
Fri.	25	4 16	9 58	10 18		4 16	9 58
Satur.	26	5 16	9 51	10 48		5 16	9 51
Sun.	27	6 16	9 44	11 18		6 16	9 44
Mon.	28	7 16	9 37	11 48		7 16	9 37
Tues.	29	8 16	9 30	12 18		8 16	9 30
Wed.	30	9 16	9 23	12 48		9 16	9 23
Thurs.	31	10 16	9 16	1 18		10 16	9 16
Fri.	1	11 16	9 09	1 48		11 16	9 09
Satur.	2	12 16	9 02	2 18		12 16	9 02
Sun.	3	1 16	8 55	2 48		1 16	8 55
Mon.	4	2 16	8 48	3 18		2 16	8 48
Tues.	5	3 16	8 41	3 48		3 16	8 41
Wed.	6	4 16	8 34	4 18		4 16	8 34
Thurs.	7	5 16	8 27	4 48		5 16	8 27
Fri.	8	6 16	8 20	5 18		6 16	8 20
Satur.	9	7 16	8 13	5 48		7 16	8 13
Sun.	10	8 16	8 06	6 18		8 16	8 06
Mon.	11	9 16	7 59	6 48		9 16	7 59
Tues.	12	10 16	7 52	7 18		10 16	7 52
Wed.	13	11 16	7 45	7 48		11 16	7 45
Thurs.	14	12 16	7 38	8 18		12 16	7 38
Fri.	15	1 16	7 31	8 48		1 16	7 31
Satur.	16	2 16	7 24	9 18		2 16	7 24
Sun.	17	3 16	7 17	9 48		3 16	7 17
Mon.	18	4 16	7 10	10 18		4 16	7 10
Tues.	19	5 16	7 03	10 48		5 16	7 03
Wed.	20	6 16	6 56	11 18		6 16	6 56
Thurs.	21	7 16	6 49	11 48		7 16	6 49
Fri.	22	8 16	6 42	12 18		8 16	6 42
Satur.	23	9 16	6 35	12 48		9 16	6 35
Sun.	24	10 16	6 28	1 18		10 16	6 28
Mon.	25	11 16	6 21	1 48		11 16	6 21
Tues.	26	12 16	6 14	2 18		12 16	6 14
Wed.	27	1 16	6 07	2 48		1 16	6 07
Thurs.	28	2 16	6 00	3 18		2 16	6 00
Fri.	29	3 16	5 53	3 48		3 16	5 53
Satur.	30	4 16	5 46	4 18		4 16	5 46
Sun.	31	5 16	5 39	4 48		5 16	5 39
Mon.	1	6 16	5 32	5 18		6 16	5 32
Tues.	2	7 16	5 25	5 48		7 16	5 25
Wed.	3	8 16	5 18	6 18		8 16	5 18
Thurs.	4	9 16	5 11	6 48		9 16	5 11
Fri.	5	10 16	5 04	7 18		10 16	5 04
Satur.	6	11 16	4 57	7 48		11 16	4 57
Sun.	7	12 16	4 50	8 18		12 16	4 50
Mon.	8	1 16	4 43	8 48		1 16	4 43
Tues.	9	2 16	4 36	9 18		2 16	4 36
Wed.	10	3 16	4 29	9 48		3 16	4 29
Thurs.	11	4 16	4 22	10 18		4 16	4 22
Fri.	12	5 16	4 15	10 48		5 16	4 15
Satur.	13	6 16	4 08	11 18		6 16	4 08
Sun.	14	7 16	4 01	11 48		7 16	4 01
Mon.	15	8 16	3 54	12 18		8 16	3 54
Tues.	16	9 16	3 47	12 48		9 16	3 47
Wed.	17	10 16	3 40	1 18		10 16	3 40
Thurs.	18	11 16	3 33	1 48		11 16	3 33
Fri.	19	12 16	3 26	2 18		12 16	3 26
Satur.	20	1 16	3 19	2 48		1 16	3 19
Sun.	21	2 16	3 12	3 18		2 16	3 12
Mon.	22	3 16	3 05	3 48		3 16	3 05
Tues.	23	4 16	2 58	4 18		4 16	2 58
Wed.	24	5 16	2 51	4 48		5 16	2 51
Thurs.	25	6 16	2 44	5 18		6 16	2 44
Fri.	26	7 16	2 37	5 48		7 16	2 37
Satur.	27	8 16	2 30	6 18		8 16	2 30
Sun.	28	9 16	2 23	6 48		9 16	2 23
Mon.	29	10 16	2 16	7 18		10 16	2 16
Tues.	30	11 16	2 09	7 48		11 16	2 09
Wed.	31	12 16	2 02	8 18		12 16	2 02
Thurs.	1	1 16	1 55	8 48		1 16	1 55
Fri.	2	2 16	1 48	9 18		2 16	1 48
Satur.	3	3 16	1 41	9 48		3 16	1 41
Sun.	4	4 16	1 34	10 18		4 16	1 34
Mon.	5	5 16	1 27	10 48		5 16	1 27
Tues.	6	6 16	1 20	11 18		6 16	1 20
Wed.	7	7 16	1 13	11 48		7 16	1 13
Thurs.	8	8 16	1 06	12 18		8 16	1 06
Fri.	9	9 16	0 59	12 48		9 16	0 59
Satur.	10	10 16	0 52	1 18		10 16	0 52
Sun.	11	11 16	0 45	1 48		11 16	0 45
Mon.	12	12 16	0 38	2 18		12 16	0 38
Tues.	13	1 16	0 31	2 48		1 16	0 31
Wed.	14	2 16	0 24	3 18		2 16	0 24
Thurs.	15	3 16	0 17	3 48		3 16	0 17
Fri.	16	4 16	0 10	4 18		4 16	0 10
Satur.	17	5 16	0 03	4 48		5 16	0 03
Sun.	18	6 16	0 00	5 18		6 16	0 00
Mon.	19	7 16	0 00	5 48		7 16	0 00
Tues.	20	8 16	0 00	6 18		8 16	0 00
Wed.	21	9 16	0 00	6 48		9 16	0 00
Thurs.	22	10 16	0 00	7 18		10 16	0 00
Fri.	23	11 16	0 00	7 48		11 16	0 00
Satur.	24	12 16	0 00	8 18		12 16	0 00
Sun.	25	1 16	0 00	8 48		1 16	0 00
Mon.	26	2 16	0 00	9 18		2 16	0 00
Tues.	27	3 16	0 00	9 48		3 16	0 00
Wed.	28	4 16	0 00	10 18		4 16	0 00
Thurs.	29	5 16	0 00	10 48		5 16	0 00
Fri.	30	6 16	0 00	11 18		6 16	0 00
Satur.	31	7 16	0 00	11 48		7 16	0 00
Sun.	1	8 16	0 00	12 18		8 16	0 00
Mon.	2	9 16	0 00	12 48		9 16	0 00
Tues.	3	10 16	0 00	1 18		10 16	0 00
Wed.	4	11 16	0 00	1 48		11 16	0 00
Thurs.	5	12 16	0 00	2 18		12 16	0 00
Fri.	6	1 16	0 00	2 48		1 16	0 00
Satur.	7	2 16	0 00	3 18		2 16	0 00
Sun.	8	3 16	0 00	3 48		3 16	0 00
Mon.	9	4 16	0 00	4 18		4 16	0 00
Tues.	10	5 16	0 00	4 48		5 16	0 00
Wed.	11	6 16	0 00	5 18		6 16	0 00
Thurs.	12	7 16	0 00	5 48		7 16	0 00
Fri.	13	8 16	0 00	6 18		8 16	0 00
Satur.	14	9 16	0 00	6 48		9 16	0 00
Sun.	15	10 16	0 00	7 18		10 16	0 00
Mon.	16	11 16	0 00	7 48		11 16	0 00
Tues.	17	12 16	0 00	8 18		12 16	0 00
Wed.	18	1 16	0 00	8 48		1 16	0 00
Thurs.	19	2 16	0 00	9 18		2 16	0 00
Fri.	20	3 16	0 00	9 48		3 16	0 00
Satur.	21	4 16	0 00	10 18		4 16	0 00
Sun.	22	5 16	0 00	10 48		5 16	0 00
Mon.	23	6 16	0 00	11 18		6 16	0 00
Tues.	24	7 16	0 00	11 48		7 16	0 00
Wed.	25	8 16	0 00	12 18		8 16	0 00
Thurs.	26	9 16	0 00	12 48		9 16	0 00
Fri.	27	10 16	0 00	1 18		10 16	0 00
Satur.	28	11 16	0 00	1 48		11 16	0 00
Sun.	29	12 16	0 00	2 18		12 16	0 00
Mon.	30	1 16	0 00	2 48		1 16	0 00
Tues.	31	2 16	0 00	3 18		2 16	0 00
Wed.	1	3 16	0 00	3 48		3 16	0 00
Thurs.	2	4 16	0 00	4 18		4 16	0 00
Fri.	3	5 16	0 00	4 48		5 16	0 00
Satur.	4	6 16	0 00	5 18		6 16	0 00
Sun.	5	7 16	0 00	5 48		7 16	0 00
Mon.	6	8 16	0 00	6 18		8 16	0 00
Tues.	7	9 16	0 00	6 48		9 16	0 00
Wed.	8	10 16	0 00	7 18		10 16	0 00
Thurs.	9	11 16	0 00	7 48		11 16	0 00
Fri.	10	12 16	0 00	8 18		12 16	0 00
Satur.	11	1 16	0 00	8 48		1 16	0 00
Sun.	12	2 16	0 00	9 18		2 16	0 00
Mon.	13	3 16	0 00	9 48		3 16	0 00
Tues.	14	4 16	0 00	10 18		4 16	0 00
Wed.	15	5 16	0 00	10 48		5 16	0 00
Thurs.	16	6 16	0 00	11 18		6 16	0 00
Fri.	17	7 16	0 00	11 48		7 16	0 00
Satur.	18	8 16	0 00	12 18		8 16	0 00
Sun.	19	9 16	0 00	12 48		9 16	0 00
Mon.	20	10 16	0 00	1 18		10 16	0 00
Tues.	21	11 16	0 00	1 48		11 16	0 00
Wed.	22	12 16	0 00	2 18		12 16	0 00
Thurs.	23	1 16	0 00	2 48		1 16	0 00
Fri.							